FBIS DAILY REPORT

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30TH ANNIVERSARY, WORLD POSITION OF CEMA NOTED

Growing International Prestige

LD140006Y Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 13, TASS--TASS observer Ivan Ablamov writes:

The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is turning 30. Over these years, the ten socialist states of the European, Asian and American continents--members of CMEA--have traversed a big road and scored impressive successes. The advantages of socialist integration, based on fully equality and voluntarily principles, mutual benefit and comradely mutual assistance, over capitalist integration have been most graphically displayed.

Covering 19 percent of the world's area and having only 10 percent of the world's population, the CMEA member countries have now taken the lead in world economy. They manufacture roughly a third of the world's industrial products, their industrial might is greater than that of the United States, than of the West European states combined. The rates of growth of national income in the CMEA member countries over the period of 1948-78 were three times as high and of industrial output--four times as high as those of the capitalist world.

The steady growth of the economic and scientific technical potential of the countries of the socialist community, the democratism of CMEA, in which genuine equality of partners were realized in practice, have raised high its international prestige.

The example of socialist economic ties between the CMEA member states has an increasingly profound effect on world economic relations. Interest in cooperation with CMEA is growing world-wide. It is important that the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is no closed organization. The CMEA member countries did not set themselves from the very outset the aim of isolating from the rest of the world, of creating their autarchic economy.

Of great significance was Vietnam's joining CMEA in 1978. Yugoslavia is actively cooperating with CMEA. Representatives of the KDPR, Laos, Angola and Ethiopia are taking part in its work as observers.

The CMEA member countries come out for equitable mutually beneficial cooperation of states belonging to different social systems. This line stems from the adherence of these countries to the cause of peace, to the cause of strengthening international detente.

The agreements signed by CMEA with Finland, Iraq and Mexico can be cited as a model of such relations. The whole economic activity of the organization contributes to materialization of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

The successes of the countries of the socialist community, their experience of cooperation meet with high acclaim in the developing countries, who know well and value high the internationalist stand of the CMEA member states. The countries of the socialist community render on a mutually beneficial conditions all-round economic and technical assistance to 78 states of the "Third World". A total of 2,685 industrial and other projects and 875 enterprises are being built or will be built with their participation. The CMEA member countries have trained 43,000 specialists for the developed states.

At present, the council supports in different forms relations with more than 60 international organizations. The high prestige of CMEA is seen from the fact that U.N. granted it an official status.

The unique experience of the CMEA member countries accumulated over 30 years is graphic example of international relations of a new type exerting tremendous influence on the development of the situation in the world.

Space, Industrial Cooperation

LD121855Y Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 12, TASS--The year 1978 holds a special place in the history of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) which is marking its 30th jubilee. The year was notable, in participular, for a qualitatively new stage of cooperation in space research. Taking part in the space research together with Soviet cosmonauts were representatives of other CMEA member-states: Vladimir Remek (Czechoslovakia), Miroslav Hermaszewski (Poland), Siegmund Jaehn (GDR). Citizens of other fraternal socialist countries undergo training for flight.

The 18th artificial satellite of the earth was launched within the framework of the intercosmos programme. The Czechoslovak mini-satellite "Magion" detached itself from the mother satellite and is now successfully functioning in space. Specialialist of Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, the USSR and Czechoslovakia take part in processing the scientific data transmitted by the mini-satellite back to earth.

Last year was also notable for the fact that CMEA member-states completed work at a number of joint industrial and engineering structures inique in world practice.

Thus, the "Soyuz" gas pipe-line 2,750 kilometres long has been brought into operation. The gas pipe-line, running from Orenburg deposits (southern Urals) to the western border of the USSR has been built through the efforts of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia. Romania took part in the construction by supplying equipment.

The fuel and energy balance of Hungary, Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia has been improved through the Vinnitsa (USSR)-Albertirsa (Hungary) power transmission line about a thousand kilometers long. It was constructed by the builders of the USSR and Hungary and other countries went shares in financing the project.

The copper-and-molibdenum complex "Erdenet" the first section of which recently came into operation is the symbol of the unbreakable Mongolian-Soviet friendship. The complex which is being built by the people and equipment of the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic is among the first ten such enterprises in the world.

The CMEA countries' cooperation countinues to develop. They maintain cooperation, guided by the invariable principles. Mutual advantage, equality of the sides, respect for the sovereignty of the partner countries, and non-interference in their internal affairs.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD141834Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program presented by Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, All-Union Radio commentator, with Ivan Mikhaylovich Shchedrov, PRAVDA special correspondent, and Yuliy Alekseyevich Yakhontov, PRAVDA capitalist countries section editor]

[Text] [Levin] Hello comrades. The main, determining trends of current international events were vividly reflected in the past week. The Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet state was demonstrated with new force, a policy which promotes the consolidation of socialism and supports the just national liberation struggle of nations; a policy of peaceful coexistence with states of different social systems. This has been shown by the friendly visit to Bulgaria of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the prompt recognition by the Soviet Union of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea as the sole legal government of the country and the genuine spokesman of the will and interests of the Kampuchean people.

The active nature of the Soviet policy of peaceful coexistence is confirmed in particular by the meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and representatives of the U.S. press and U.S. senators. During the conversation with the senators Comrade Brezhnev underlined the important significance of maintaining normal, positive relations between the USSR and the United States of America for the cause of peace and the removal of the military threat, and he underscored the intention of the Soviet side, if the U.S. side is also willing, to develop relations with the United States in a constructive, mutually beneficial manner in the most diverse spheres. An important step in this direction would be the early conclusion of a new agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, which, besides being important in itself, would also significantly improve the prospects for other negotiations on disarmament and would facilitate the overall improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations.

Senator Baker, who headed the group of U.S. senators, before leaving Moscow called the meeting with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev very useful and expressed the conviction that the visit by the members of the U.S. Senate to the USSR would facilitate the improvement of relations between our states.

The events of this week have also demonstrated the powerful, irresistible force of the struggle by nations in the name of freedom and happiness. Precisely this is shown by the victorious uprising carried out by the Kampuchean people in the name of their country's salvation. A popular uprising--an uprising, and not unrest or even less disturbances, as the circles of bourgeois propaganda are trying to maintain--is also shaking Iran, around which the imperialists, primarily American, are weaving most sinister webs of intrigue. These events form the main body of our program, in which Yuliy Alekseyevich Yakhontov, editor for the capitalist countries sections of PRAVDA, and Ivan Mikhaylovich Shchedrov, special PRAVDA correspondent, who worked for many years in various countries of Southeast Asia, are taking part.

Kampuchean Rebellion

[Shchedrov] I would like to talk today about the way in which the events have developed, because a week has passed already and we have learned many details of this popular uprising, the offensive--the lightning offensive as it can be called now--during which the Kampuchean people achieved victory.

You remember that the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] was formed on 2 December last year, and as early as 8 January all the territory and all 19 provinces of Kampuchea were under the control of the patriotic revolutionary forces. If the revolutionary armed forces had not had the people's support, this simply could not have happened. But I would like to discuss the way this popular rising was prepared and how the patriotic forces began the struggle.

As early as May last year partisan bases and partisan detachments sprang up in various regions of the country. They followed the wet season in Kampuchea. Roads are washed away at that time and movement is made difficult, and so from June to September there were virtually no important military operations. This was a period of preparations by the patriotic revolutionary forces in the struggle against the corrupt pro-Beijing [Peking] regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. As early as September the first important offensive operations began of the still separate partisan detachments. Then on the eve of 2 December the KNUFNS was formed. It was headed by the veteran of the revoluutionary movement in Kampuchea, Heng Samrin. He is one of those who in May last year formed the first seats of resistance to the corrupt clique of the bloody dictators.

[Levin] But it is probably not out of place to observe that uprisings against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique had occurred earlier. True, they were spontaneous in character, but it is indicative of the popular masses' actions against this antinational clique.

[Shchedrov] In fact, the actions against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique began in the spring of 1975 because it was precisely at this period that the pro-Beijing leaders, having usurped power in Kampuchea following the liberation of the entire country, began pursuing a policy of terror and repression against those patriotic and revolutionary forces which at one time had fought, weapon in hand, for an independent Kampuchea following a peace-loving course, against all those who opposed turning Kampuchea into a base, into a test ground for Beijing, which implemented Maoization here for the first time in practice on an all-state scale abroad, and against those who opposed the creation of a new state on a Maoist basis.

[Levin] When we speak of the bloody regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, it is surely appropriate, although these facts are well-known to our listeners, to recall some of them--those facts which have become known to the broad international public and the facts about which the bourgeois press too was writing. The New York TIMES, in particular, noted that since the time it seized power the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime in practice totally isolated the country from the outer world. However, even the scant information which one has been able to obtain from diplomats or refugees testifies to the enormous and incredible human suffering and the large-scale destruction caused in Kampuchea during this period.

[Yakhontov] It would certainly not be out of place to recall the Delhi PATRIOT which wrote that the pro-Beijing regime in Kampuchea had imposed Maoism on the country in its most ugly form. The peasants had been driven together into concentration camps. Monetary circulation had been replaced by primitive exchange in kind. National customs and culture had been flouted. The puppet regime, PATRIOT stressed, had kindled in Kampuchea mass terror on the Chinese model.

[Shchedrov] At first all this took place under superrevolutionary slogans, but then it became clear that the country was being turned into a test-ground for Maoism. In many areas strategic construction was launched. I should like to remind you that during these 3 and 1/2 years of dominance of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique a large quantity of tanks and long-range artillery, which fired a distance of from 15 to 20 kms, was supplied.

[Levin] Supplied by China.

[Shchedrov] All wholly supplied by China. This artillery fired upon towns in the southern area of Vietnam and fired upon the towns of Kampuchea. Moreover I have seen the victims and those killed as a result of these bombardments. The country was not only turned into a ground for a domestic experiment in Maoism but also into a ground for whipping up the international situation in an area where more or less normal ties were being established after the war.

[Levin] So one can briefly summarize this as genocide toward one's own population and aggression toward neighbors.

[Shchedrov] I think so. Every day there were armed provocations on the borders. In this regard I repeat that all this was with Chinese guns. And many newspapers wrote that (?Chinese were apparently standing beside) the guns.

PRC Interference, UN Session

[Levin] The press cited the figures that there were 25,000 Chinese military advisers in Kampuchea. If these figures are not accurate, then they have surely been understated rather than overstated. [Shchedrov] Many organs of the press wrote about tens

[Shchedrov] Many organs of the press wrote about tens of thousands of Chinese military advisers. This is evidently correct. The fact is that during recent days when it was clear that Phnom Penh would fall--that was in the first few days of this year--Chinese aircraft took the specialists away from Phnom Penh, and incidentally Sihanouk was also taken away before the fall of Phnom Penh--Sihanouk who was himself a captive of this regime and was under detention.

[Levin] Yes, he was sent to New York to organize there a provocative campaign and to organize disturbance in the Security Council.

You are aware, comrade listeners, that on the basis of slander by the overthrown bloody clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, who do not in the least represent the people of Kampuchea, the Security Council is being pushed into interfering in the internal affairs of that country for the purpose of defending the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. Well, it would have seemed that if the Security Council was intending to discuss the situation in Kampuchea, it would have been necessary at least to await the arrival in New York of the genuine representatives of the people of Kampuchea, who--and only who--are entitled to speak on behalf of their country. The Soviet representative in the Security Council adduced an irrefutable argument against the diplomatic fuss being caused by the patrons of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. However, the Beijing representatives with the support of the U.S. delegation managed to foist upon the Security Council an examination of the slanderous complaint by the butchers of the Kampuchean people. It is noteworthy that it is said that those who do underhanded things expose themselves. [sama sebya raba byet, shto ne chisto zhnet.] The Chinese representative launched into profuse verbiage about the Kampuchean people's human rights, fluted by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. But the whole world knows--and we have also been saying--that a pro-Beijing regime existed in Kampuchea, so to speak, a Chinese model of a political set-up, and the mass annihilation of people in Kampuchea is nothing other than the Chinese Cultural Revolution in action on someone else's soil. The casuistic eccentricities of Chinese diplomacy are directed at divesting themselves of the responsibility of the crimes by the bloody clique, organized by the Chinese leadership. These are vain hopes.

Prince Sihanouk, who has been removed from jail, where he was hidden by those same Chinese proteges and those same leaders of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, will not be able to help Beijing. It seems that Sihanouk even now is in a position differing little from one of imprisonment. He is constantly surrounded by Chinese and is clearly speaking with someone else's voice. Here is a detail: Sihanouk, who in his time always had a reputation as being a great lover of luxury, on this occasion too requested that he be given a suite in the very fashionable Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. He was offered a suite costing $1,200 a day.

[Yakhontov] Expensive.

[Levin] Expensive, but it is being paid for by the Chinese. Sihanouk drives about New York in a Lincoln limousine, equipped with a bar and with a color television set, also costing a pretty penny. Again the limousine, too, has been provided by the Chinese. True, the question arises of whether Sihanouk can himself give orders to the driver on where to drive. This is doubtful. It is likely that in this regard he is wholly forced to rely on his Beijing guards.

[Yakhontov] In supporting China's slanderous complaint, the Western countries did not behave logically, although this has indeed its own logic--the logic of hatred and fear of the national liberation movement. The fact attracts attention too that, according to information arriving from the United Nations, the Yugoslav representatives are conducting work in the lobbies which is being interpreted to all intents and purposes as a defense of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, overthrown by the Kampuchean people.

[Levin] In connection with the meeting of the Security Council, the U.S. stance seems significant. The State Department is formulating its thought roughly in this way: That the Pol Pot regime was never to their liking, but now that aggression exists against Kampuchea--here they are wholly taking up the Chinese thesis and, as is well known, in reality there has been no aggression at all, but rather an uprising of the people--now the truth is for them more important. Well, in their time the ancient Greeks used to say: Plato is my friend, but the truth is more important, the State Department is now endeavoring to create a somewhat different idea: Pol Pot was not a friend to me, but nevertheless truth is important, although it is quite evident that Pol Pot's patrons are now for the United States of America most desired friends, one must suppose.

U.S.-Chinese relations are in the honeymoon stage. Full diplomatic relations have just been established, preparations are being completed in Washington for Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping's] visit--and so it's not surprising that in the Security Council the United States is flirting with the Beijing slander. Although again, it's worth repeating that the American public and the U.S. State Department know perfectly well both what the Pol Pot regime was like--that it was essentially anti-people--and the true nature of the recent events in Kampuchea, that is the liberation of the people of Kampuchea from the yoke of the bloody clique.

Speaking of the U.S. position in connection with discussion of the slander by the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime in the Security Council, a further question is not out of place: Why does the United States support these slanderous attacks? Of course, that the United States now wants to flirt with Beijing is a well-founded explanation, but it doesn't by any means tell the whole story. The broader reason--the more principled reason, I would even say--is that that position expresses hatred for the national liberation movement. The imperialists have already applied their favorite tactic that is employed whenever the popular masses are campaigning for their freedom and independence: to see interference from outside. If you think about what imperialist propaganda is whipping up just now over the people's uprising in Kampuchea, it's the same old theory of the hand of Moscow.

And an attempt is now being made by certain imperialist circles to speak of the hand of Hanoi, which is represented as the out-stretched hand of Moscow. But what's really happening is that the imperialists are trying to hide the causes of social and national uprisings by the oppressed classes and peoples. Today, if we speak of the concrete circumstances of our time, Washington is seizing on that thesis because it allows the American ruling circles to justify in this way their policy in Iran.

Iranian Situation

[Yakhontov] Two weeks of the new year have passed. The situation in Iran is boiling up. Mass antigovernment riots, demonstrations and strikes continue. Troops and police formations are trying to crush the uprisings of the popular masses by force of arms.

[Levin] It has been calculated that in the year of popular demonstrations in Iran about 65,000 people have been killed.

[Yakhontov] And the number killed and wounded is increasing every day. For several days now, the country has had a civilian government headed by Shahpur Bakhtiar, but, as you know, his cabinet has the support neither of the opposition forces, nor of the religious organizations. Moreover, Bakhtiar is openly accused of being the shah's puppet. In the opinion of authoritative Western political observers, that government is not destined to survive long. Evidently, the next few days will be decisive, especially in light of mounting rumors that a military coup is being prepared in Iran. In a word, the situation in the country could change from 1 hour to the next. There's no doubt that in Iran events of a purely internal nature are taking place. The flareup of popular indignation against the dictatorship of the shah, the uprising of the masses of the people against the present regime and its institutions--all this concerns only the Iranian people and no one else. Only the Iranian people have the right to decide what to do and how to proceed, and no one must, in any form or under any pretext, interfere in the events going on in Iran. That is the Soviet Union's viewpoint, which is fully in accord with our foreign policy and with the norms of international law. But the facts indicate incontrovertibly and convincingly that the U.S. Government for some reason considers itself entitled to interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign and independent state such as Iran. And it is this aspect of the Iranian events about which I would like to go into more detail. Indeed, the media--the newspapers, radio, television--have already reported that as early as the end of December, an American special group numbering about 60 men arrived in Tehran. The group includes, under the guise of advisers, representatives of the CIA, State Department and other departments. It is well known what they were doing, and have been doing all this time, and with what circles and organizations they maintain contacts. It has been reported in the press that among those organizations is the Iranian secret police, SAVAK, against which, as a tool of the shah's regime, the wrath of the popular masses is directed.

[Levin] Well, we know that SAVAK was created in the likeness of the American CIA, and that SAVAK cadres were trained by CIA specialists.

[Yakhontov] That's right. And just the other day the New York TIMES published an article on this. It was about the exposures of a former CIA man, (Jesse Leafe) who was a leading analyst of that intelligence department for Iran. (Jesse Leafe) told the paper's correspondent that the Iranian secret police was set up by the shah back in the fifties with the help of the CIA; and a certain high-ranking officer of the CIA was privy to the training of SAVAK members in methods of torture. The torture seminars, according to (Leafe), were based on German methods from the World War II.

[Levin] Gestapo methods?

[Yakhontov] Yes. It's an eloquent detail, is it not?

[Levin] Of course.

[Yakhontov] (Leafe) also said: In theory, we weren't supposed to intercept the messages of the Iranian Government and SAVAK, but of course, we did. The reports were from the palace and from SAVAK agents throughout the country. He goes on to say: The shah himself was one of our sources of information.

[Levin] That's also an interesting fact.

[Yakhontov] In short, it's now perfectly clear why the members of the American special group, in their contacts in Iran, were, and still are, able to call on the services of SAVAK. The close ties between the CIA and the Iranian secret police are quite obvious.

But Washington thought the sending of the special group to Tehran was not enough. The deputy commander of U.S. Armed Forces in Europe, General Huyser, was sent there too. At first, the U.S. press played down this fact as insignificant, claiming that the general himself was a secondary figure. It came out later, however, that Huyser had very good relations with a number of Iranian military men, and that his mission was basically to persuade them to support Washington's line in events in Iran.

[Levin] It would not be out of place again to recall that the United States has in Iran, and still has up to the present, 30,000 of its military advisers. If one considers that the total number of the Iranian Army is somewhere in the order of 350,000, then the Pentagon has an imposing corps of its representatives in Iran.

[Yakhontov] One adviser to every 10 Iranian soldiers.

[Levin] And high-ranking ones.

[Yakhontov] If we return to Washington's line in the events in Iran, the question naturally arises as to what this line boils down to. It is directed toward maintaining the U.S. military-strategic and economic positions in Iran.

[Levin] The American press now, probably not without the appropriate instructions, is trying stubbornly to create the impression that the United States is striving to avoid a military coup, that it wants to support the Bakhtiar government and that it is hoping to avert something worse. Well, probably in principle it can be allowed that the United States would like to manage without a military coup, but only in the event that this would ensure keeping its rights, its privileges, its--one can say it bluntly--dominating positions in Iran. If it can succeed in achieving this by more tranquil methods, by more respectable methods so to speak, Washington of course will go for that.

However, this by no means signifies that the United States has cancelled the plans to prepare a military coup.

[Yakhontov] Reports coming from the United States say that President Carter has taken upon himself direct supervision of the actions of his representatives in Iran. In this connection he conducted a special secret conference in the White House with the participation of Defense Secretary Brown, Secretary of State Vance and Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security affairs.

[Levin] I would add that, having returned from Guadeloupe, where Carter met with French President Giscard d'Estaing, British Prime Minister Callaghan and Chancellor Schmidt--that event was last week as you remember, however Carter returned only on Wednesday of this week--having returned to Washington the first thing he did was to meet with Admiral Turner, the CIA director, and they talked again about Iran.

It is not difficult to guess as to the key in which the talk took place if one considers that it was precisely the CIA which was the organizer of the coup in Iran in 1953, a coup directed against the National Front government headed by Dr Mossadeq.

[Shchedrov] I should like to draw attention to yet one more very important aspect of this problem which we are discussing: The fact that ever increasing direct military pressure is being brought to bear on Iran. The Pentagon is no longer embarrassed to announce that the number of U.S. warships in the region of the Arabian Sea in the immediate vicinity of the coast of Iran has doubled. A new detachment of American ships, consisting of the guided missile destroyers Decatur and Hoel and the destroyer Kincaid, has gone there. And, you know, since mid-November last year the guided missile cruiser Sterett, the destroyer Waddell, and the frigate Bradley, with auxiliary vessels, have been there. Apart from this, the Persian Gulf is patrolled by another three ships of the U.S. Navy. An American squadron consisting of the aircraft carrier Constellation, the guided missile cruiser Leahy and some auxiliary vessels can appear in the Indian Ocean at any moment.

[Levin] There is a clear link between this demonstration of strength and the dispatch of a squadron of F-15 fighter-bombers, the latest fighter-bombers, to Saudi Arabia. Why are such demonstrations being made? It is quite clear. It is a form of pressure, it is a form of support for those circles on whom the United States is banking.

[Yakhontov] What is interesting is that, by interfering in Iranian affairs, interfering unceremoniously if not to say simply impudently, the United States decided to screen its intentions, as it usually does, with false references to the Soviet Union's participation in the present events in Iran. The American special services, which have long been skilled at such things, are throwing to the press all kinds of false information, for example about the concentration of Soviet troops on the border with Iran and about the supposed establishment of a Soviet spy network in that country. Even a whole series of publications under the general title of "USSR Interference in Iran's Affairs" has been inspired. I don't want to repeat banal things, but one is left with no other choice but to recall the well-known [words indistinct] who shouted stop thief louder than anyone. After all, at the same time, who knows if not the Americans that during the mass demonstrations in many towns--there are no slogans calling for an end to the so-called interference by the Soviet Union in Iran's affairs. It could not be so, because there is no USSR interference. Our country, as has been said already, has clearly and unambiguously come out against any interference in Iranian affairs by anyone, in any form and under any pretexts whatsoever. However, it is by no means accidental that on the streets of Iranian towns alongside the down with the shah slogans there can be seen anti-American slogans Yankee go home, CIA agents get out of Iran, down with the assistants of American imperialism and so on and so forth. In short, no matter how the American propagandists try in carrying out the will of their special services, they will not succeed in hiding under any smokescreen or any falsehoods the real role which the CIA is playing in the present events in Iran.

[Levin] These discourses about Moscow's hand in Iran bring to mind how in former times--from the viewpoint of quite recent history--the actions of the workers in the capitalist countries themselves in defense of their rights were interpreted in exactly the same way. Today, of course, it is difficult to call strikers agents of Moscow. More refined propaganda methods are being brought into play. However, the aims to distort the essence of the matter remain the same, particularly since the strike struggle in the developed capitalist countries is assuming an increasingly sharp and wide character. A 6 week strike of West German steelworkers, who gained considerable concessions from the employers, has just ended. The metallurgical workers of Lothringia staged a menacing general strike.

This week the British transport workers, the Portuguese chemical industry workers and the Spanish railway workers struck. The intensification of the class struggle in the capitalist world is also one of the more characteristic phenomena of present day international life.

There the international observers at the roundtable broadcast ends. Taking part in it were Yuliy Alekseyevich Yakhontov, PRAVDA capitalist countries section editor, Ivan Mikhaylovich Shchedrov, PRAVDA special correspondent, and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, All-Union Radio commentator.

Thank you for listening. All the best to you, dear listeners.

KOBYSH REFLECTS ON 1978, FEELS 'JUSTIFIED OPTIMISM' FOR 1979

LD121453Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Jan 79 p 9 LD

[Vitaliy Kobysh article: "On the Eve of 1979"]

[Text] Another year--the third year of the last quarter of the 20th century--is now behind us. The landmark leading mankind into the next millenium of our era is drawing nearer, and hopes that not only the young people of today, but also middle-aged and older people will see it are increasing. We are curious to know how everything will be in that new millenium. But of course, most of all we want mankind to enter the 21st century in conditions of lasting peace and broad international cooperation.

Has 1970 brought this goal closer or driven it further away, and who is most in harmony with its results--the optimists or the pessimists?

But no computer can sum up the balance rapidly. This was a year which contained a great deal of everything--good and bad. We are historical optimists, but we are also realists, so we cannot close our eyes to the fact that mankind's path toward peace on earth, toward progress and justice, in the past year was not at all like Nevskiy Prospekt, but had many zigzags, situations corresponding to the formula "one step forward, two steps back," and genuine cataclysms.

History will probably sum up the balance, but for us it is difficult. We have not forgotten the pictures of imperialist intervention in Zaire and the senseless, fratricidal Ethiopian-Somali conflict. The bloody carnage in Nicaragua, organized with the help of U.S. weapons and U.S. instructors, has left pictures before our eyes which are too vivid. The smell of burning Lebanese villages and cities has not disappeared. The dying crises of the victims of yet another American tragedy which happened in the Guyana jungles still ring painfully in our ears, a crucial reminder of how savage people still are.

It was a year of great lies. The major expression of this was the clamor about the 'Soviet military threat.' This is applied to a country where every family still mourns those who fell in the war, those who gave their lives to save mankind from the most terrible threat to have hung over it in all its long history. Accusations of aggressive intentions are being made against a people for whom there is nothing more important and essential in life than lasting peace, for whom war is a plague.

You could shrug it off. That is nothing compared to what they have fabricated about us since the earliest days of the Soviet state. But we will stay as we are, and the class enemy will continue to attack us--not openly, but with poisoned weapons, in the back, by stealth, with calumnies, lies and dirty rumors. However, we cannot shrug all this off. Not everyone is immune to the poison of anti-Soviet slander, it takes effect and is dangerous in its own way. [paragraph continues]

Passing through the United States on the eve of the new year, this author observed that even more Americans than say, a year ago, cut off from the truth and completely disoriented, have been poisoned by this venom. Such is the reality, and it is another of the not very happy results of the past year.

It was a year of betrayal. The biggest was probably the Beijing [Peking] hegemonists' subversive, hostile activity toward Socialist Vietnam. The epicenter of another betrayal was the U.S. Presidents' holiday refuge at Camp David. How many words were uttered, how much political cosmetics--including the Nobel Peace Prize--was used, how many backstage maneuvers, intrigues and steps were carried out, yet the essence of the matter was penetratingly clear to the world--a deal aimed at consolidating Israel's occupation of occupied Arab lands and depriving millions of Palestinians of their homeland. A deal dangerous not only to the Near East but to all who want to derive some benefit for themselves there. Playing off not only Israel against the Arab countries but the Arab countries against one another, they are laying a mine with double destructive power.

It has been a year of surprises. Among the most significant are the events in Iran. For the 25 years since the overthrow of the Mossadeq government by the U.S. intelligence services this country, with its strategic position and oil, was the object of special tutelage by Washington. Its army was fostered with particular care. Iran was flooded with weapons--in the last few years the country has spent up to $20 billion on them--a considerable proportion of its oil revenue. The regime existing there seemed immutable and the strategic interests of the United States and the other Western countries seemed guaranteed forever. The explosion which has occurred has overturned everything, upset many geographical calculations and occasioned concern greatly resembling panic in Washington. It is for the Iranians themselves to sort out their own problems. But the events there are yet another confirmation that no weapon is capable of stopping urgent changes.

Some people are inclined to include among the year's surprises the decisions announced in Washington and Beijing on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China. We beg to differ. This decision was imminent anyway; it was not only natural but inevitable. It was 16 years before the United States recognized us and almost 30 before it recognized China. Sooner or later Washington would have realized that the decision was overdue. It is quite another matter, however, that there should be a marked but not unexpected desire in the American and Chinese capitals--to give all this an anti-Soviet coloring and use it for purposes hostile to our country. The old year leaves behind a warning: Nothing will come of this politicking, it is better not to carry it over into the new year.

The year was one of closely allied hopes and anxieties. The anxiety was caused by the continuing arms race, whose pace is much greater than that of the disarmament talks. People's innate desire, even at difficult times, to hope for the best was substantially reinforced by the success of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks--mankind's faith that commonsense will prevail over the inertia of the cold war is concentrated in the code word "SALT--II." Many and various difficulties have had to be overcome on the path to this agreement, but now it looks like there are grounds for completely sober optimism, for hoping that the first months of the new year will bring the long-awaited accord.

Is it possible to reconcile this entire kaleidoscope of contradictory events with the ideas of the advance of human history despite all the zigzags and occasional reverses, confrontation and tension? It is possible.

It is the bad things that you notice first, that stick in the mind. Yet the old year contained a great many inspiring and constructive elements, primarily connected with the successes of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries in various spheres, with the upsurge of the national liberation movement and with the desire of the overwhelming majority of mankind for peace, security and cooperation among the peoples.

It has been the same old China. Yes, the Beijing leaders have adopted a dangerous course, they are bursting with hegemonist ambitions. But, as a great American said, you can fool one person all the time, you can fool all the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all of the time. In a complex and agonizing manner the Chinese people are beginning to learn something about the outside world, that is something, it gives hope for changes for the better.

So, whom do the results of the year satisfy most--the optimists or the pessimists? There was enough for everybody in the year. There is no doubt that the new year will also contain something for everybody. But, regardless of what historians might say and chroniclers might write, we are entering the new year, 1979, with more than justified optimism.

SOVIET REPORTS, COMMENT ON SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION ON CAMBODIA

UN Debate on Cambodia

LD121356Y Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] New York, January 12, TASS--The Security Council convened yesterday evening in connection with a provocative slander of former ringleaders of the Kampuchean regime that was overthrown by the people. At the beginning of the meeting, the Soviet delegation condemned resolutely the unseemly attempts to draw the Security Council in the discussion of Kampuchea's internal affairs. This is the way to assess the striving to involve the Security Council in the discussion of the so-called "address" of the bloody clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary that has been overthrown. The Soviet delegations called the attention of the council's members to the fact that on the basis of the "document" that came from persons who do not represent the Kampuchean people at all the Security Council is being urged to interfere in internal affairs of that country for purposes of protecting the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime.

The Soviet delegation pointed out that for over three years the clique has been conducting the policy of brutal reprisals within the country and the adventurist foreign policy that threatened peace and security in Southeast Asia. The national-patriotic forces of Kampuchea launched a resolute struggle against the criminal clique. Its natural results was the utter fiasco of the anti-popular regime. The country's future is now decided by its people and only its genuine representatives can speak on behalf of the people in the Security Council and in other bodies of the United Nations. It is precisely the new Government of Kampuchea--the People's Revolutionary Council led by Heng Samrin which exercises full power in the country that has the right to address the United Nations.

The Soviet delegation said that it declares resolutely against invitation for participation in the work of the council of a "representative" appointed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary criminal regime that has been overthrown. It stressed that he has no right at all to be present and to speak in the council on behalf of Kampuchea.

Despite well-grounded objections of the Soviet delegation, Beijing's [Peking's] representatives backed by the United States delegation managed to impose on the council the discussion of the address of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. It is stressed in the United Nations circles that certain persons try in this way to distract the attention of the world public from horrible crimes committed by the clique against the people of its country and aggressive acts against neighbouring states, aggressive acts that undermine stability and international security in the region.

Former head of the Cambodian state Prince Norodom Sihanouk who was taken to Beijing from Kampuchea on the eve of the fall of the clique and was later urgently brought to New York spoke as "representative" of the overthrown regime. Contradicting lawful aspirations and interests of the entire Kampuchean people, he came out in defence of the criminal regime, distorted the meaning of the patriotic struggle of the Kampuchean people, slandered a neighbouring fraternal country--the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Beijing delegate made rude and slanderous statements against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the USSR. As rightly expected, he solidarized with the regime that played the role of a Beijing puppet.

As seen from reports received in the United Nations, the Yugoslavian representatives are very active in the United Nations lobbies. Their actions are qualified here as actual defence of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, overthrown by the people of Kampuchea.

The permanent representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the United Nations Ha Van Lau characterized as an event of historic importance the victory of the revolutionary patriotic forces and the creation of a People's Revolutionary Council, genuine mouthpiece of the people's will and interests. He expressed full support to the just cause of the Kampuchean patriots and their militant vanguard--the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea, who rose up in arms against the tyranny imposed upon the people from the outside.

The Vietnamese representative condemned wrathfully the attempts of Chinese propaganda to distort the actual situation in Kampuchea and to accuse Vietnam to "interference" in the affairs of that country.

The Beijing hegemonists were strongly condemned by the Cuban representative on the United Nations R. Roay Kouri who stressed that they should be held responsible, first and foremost for the attempt to create a new seat of tension in Indochina. He also pointed to Beijing's gross pressure brought to bear on Socialist Vietnam and to China's aggressive and expansionist policy in general, a victim of which Kampuchea had been till of late.

The Soviet permanent representative on the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy stressed that the criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique conducted a policy of outright genocide against the people. It annihilated up to three million people in the country which had a population of eight million. It is obvious that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime could not embark by itself upon the road of genocide against the population of its own country without outside support. The crux of the matter is that this regime was merely a puppet in the hands of outside forces, which are conducting a policy of hegemonism, great-power chauvinism and expansionist in Indochina, and also in Asia as a whole. The Kampuchean people were victims of this policy.

The Soviet people, the representative of the USSR pointed out, rejoice sincerely at the victory of the Kampuchean people. Loyal to the principles of internationalism and solidarity with the peoples that are fighting for their national rights, the Soviet Union has always sided with the Kampuchean patriots. "The Soviet Union will go on developing and strengthening the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries," says the message of greetings addressed by Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin to Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council, "will go on rendering the Kampuchean people assistance in the building of a peaceful, independent, democratic, nonaligned Kampuchea advancing along the road towards socialism".

The Soviet representative concluded by saying that the Security Council should not meddle with the internal affairs of Kampuchea and interfere in the efforts of its people to build a new life.

More on Proceedings

ID131414Y Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Text] New York, February 13, TASS--The U.N. Security Council convened in connection with the slanderous fabrications by the chiefs of the overthrown Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime is continuing in session.

Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations Organization I. Hulinsky warned the Security Council members about the danger of sordid attempts at internationalising the conflict in a U.N. member state, at imposing a debate on issues, which are an entirely domestic cause of Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people, he said, has routed the barbarous regime, which pursued a policy of genocide and jeopardised the very existence of the Khmer people. The documents and other information at the disposal of the Security Council are irrefutable evidence of Kampuchea's tragic plight of recent years. The Khmer people will not forget the countless tombs, will not forget those who tried to put obstacles in the way of its national liberation movement. Over these years, the Czechoslovakian representative stressed, China and tens of thousand of its advisers have made everything in order to rebuild Kampuchea according to their pattern and ways, to turn it into a bridgehead of provocations against the neighbour states and in the first place against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The progressive forces of the whole world enthusiastically welcome the victory of the Kampuchean people over the regime of tyranny, which turned the country into a huge prison, said GDR Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations Organization S. Zachmann. Now the power (?is) in the hands of the people. The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea has already taken measures for the restoration of human rights in the country. The GDR delegate condemned the slanderous attacks by the Chinese representative against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, he said, is directed at eliminating the sources of conflicts in South-East Asia at ensuring at a lasting peace and security. This goes against the grain with those whose attempts at imposing their pattern of political system have been resolutely rejected by the Kampuchean people.

Those who were until recently in power in Kampuchea, Hungarian delegate A. Halasz said, had nothing in common with that country's people. Merciless suppression aroused resolute resistance to the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime.

The meeting of the Security Council was also addressed by representatives of Bangladesh, Kuwait, Norway and other countries. Delegates of a number of states resolutely condemned the policy of genocide pursued by the clique of Peking placemen. Thus, Bolivian representative Mario Roloh Anaya stressed that the convocation of the Security Council must not be used for supporting the actions of Pol Pot, which brought innumerable suffering to the people of that country.

France's Permanent Representative J. Leprett recalled that his country's government condemned the repressions of the overthrown regime. At the same time some delegations obviously influenced by imperialist propaganda resorted to insinuations about the so-called "interference" of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Kampuchea's home affairs.

Hanoi, January 13--The U.N. Security Council nevertheless began discussing the Kampuchean question and gave the floor to a "representative" of the overthrown regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary. This fully contradicts the U.N. Charter and the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination, NHAN DAN writes today. It is quite evident that in this way certain forces are trying to use the UNO for an interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, for a justification of the crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, for a denial of the role of the KNUFNS and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea as well as for a slander on Vietnam.

It is known that the Kampuchean people's revolutionary war was waged for the overthrow of the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which had plunged the Kampuchean nation into an abyss of the ordeals of genoicide. It is also known that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique had unleashed a border war against Vietnam in order to satisfy the expansionist designs of the ruling circles of Beijing.

The said facts, NHAN DAN goes on, cannot be distorted or denied. And it is the expansionism of the ruling circles of Beijing and the clique of their henchmen in Kampuchea that should be blamed.

The attempt at condemning Vietnam is an utterly absurd one and serves the aim of justifying the crimes of expansionism, and great-power hegemonism of the ruling circles of Beijing, the source of numerous suffering and grief of the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam, and the source of real threat to peace and stability and South-East Asia. To support the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime which has gone off the scene means to be an accomplice of the most savage barbarians in the history of mankind, and to grossly interfere in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people.

U.S., PRC 'in Concert'

LD132138Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Yuriy Soltan dispatch from New York]

[Text] Today the Security Council will continue to debate the situation in Cambodia. [Cambodia is as heard throughout] The session of the Security Council is in contrast to UN (?Charter) (?principles). It has been convened despite the protest of the legal authorities of Cambodia, and Norodom Sihanouk, a person who presently represents no one but his employers in Beijing [Peking], spoke during the session. The session discussed the defense of a regime which no longer exists formally or factually.

The initiators of the convening of the Security Council, the United States and China, had clearly provocative (?intentions). These countries have appealed to the Security Council in order to create obstacles to the establishment of the people's authority in the country and to complicate the situation in Indochina.

Even extreme conservative American commentators believe that the U.S. position is marked by hypocrisy. Not long ago official circles in Washington accused the former Cambodian authorities of committing a bloody slaughter in the country, as representatives of the U.S. administration described it.

Voices were even heard in the U.S. Senate which called for the overthrow with the use of force of this repressive regime. However, when the Cambodian people performed this action, the United States came out in defense of the former rulers of Cambodia, bitterly lamenting the defeat. What's more, they are not just lamenting. Certainly not without U.S. knowledge Thai pilots evacuated, using an American helicopter, one of the leaders of the overthrown regime. He was transported to China in order to organize an armed struggle against the present Government of Cambodia, which has won the support of all the Cambodian people. [Words indistinct] of Cambodia, where even the Americans are saying that life is returning to a peaceful course, are making attempts to organize a plot that the United Nations should protect it with its own banner and name. The unusual convergence of the United States and China, whose representatives are using the same language and are aiming at the same goals, is emphasized. The United States did not mention at all that it is the policy and behavior of Beijing, which transferred considerable quantities or land and air forces to the border with Vietnam, which provoked armed clshes with Vietnam, and which attempts to organize resistance centers in Cambodia against the people's authority, that are creating a dangerous situation in Indochina. And yet Washington accuses Vietnam of having committed an aggression and slanders the new Government of Cambodia, endorsing the rapacious plans of the Beijing leadership. The discussion of the Cambodian problem at the Security Council has shown that the United States and China are acting in an increasingly concerted manner against the peoples' liberation movement.

14th Jan Session

LD141350Y Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Text] New York, January 14, TASS--The U.S. Security Council is continuing in session at the U.S. headquarters. It was convened in connnection with the slanderous fabrications by chiefs of the overthrown Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in connection with the events in Kampuchea.

Permanent Representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the United Nations Organization Ha Van Lau categorically refuted the false statements by the Chinese delegate and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is appearing in the Security Council on behalf of the bloody Pol Pot regime. He recalled that it is precisely this regime, which unleashed a border war with Vietnam acting on the instructions and with the support of the Chinese authorities. The aim of this war was to make Vietnam bow to Beijing's [Peking's] policy of expansionism and hegemonism in South East Asia.

Ha Van Lau cited numerous evidence in the press about the bloody crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique against the people of Kampuchea. From two to three million people died in concentration camps in that country. The whole Kampuchean people rose against the criminal regime. The attempts by the Beijing authorities to galvanize the political corpse of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique are doomed to failure, the Vietnamese representative said.

Addressing the Security Council, representatives of the Western powers have also recognized that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has perpetrated mass crimes. As the Portuguese delegate said, there can be no doubt that there were monstrous violations of fundamental human rights in Kampuchea, which aroused indignation the world over. At the same time, the speeches by the Portuguese and other representatives contained groundless charges against Vietnam. The U.S. representative launched a sharp attack against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He expressed hypocritical "regret" over the fact, that as he said, the situation in Indo-China in recent years has been steadily becoming ever more critical and the peoples of that region have to go through great difficulties. It followed from the speech by the American delegate that the situation in South-East Asia in the years when U.S. imperialism was trying to impose bloody puppet regimes on the peoples of that area, was allegedly the most "favourable".

VANCE'S PRESS CONFERENCE ON SALT, IRAN, PRC REPORTED

LD122042Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1642 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 12, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance held a press conference during which he touched on a number of foreign policy issues. Concerning the strategic arms limitation talks, he said that most of the issues remaining between the United States and the USSR were cleared up in Geneva. Since the meeting the two sides "have been in touch with each other to see what could be done to deal with those remaining issues and to expedite the work of the delegations in Geneva. That work is proceeding. We are both--we and the Soviet Union--committed to finding a conclusion in the near future. We said that before and I repeat it again today."

Speaking of Iran, Cyrus Vance tried to justify Washington's policy in that country which, according to him, the United States has "consistently and actively pursued over the past 30 years" and which, as is well known, has played no small part in bringing on the present crisis situation in Iran. The secretary of state stressed again that the United States continues to cooperate with the shah.

Having in mind the shah's possible departure from Iran, Cyrus Vance said that the United States has given Bakhtiar's government to understand that it will maintain the closest contacts with it "so that we might be of help at any moment." The secretary of state did not specifiy what U.S. actions he had in mind. He only stressed the need for safeguarding vital American interests in Iran. In this connection C. Vance asserted that he did "not see any need for American military involvement" in Iran. Yet he said nothing of why American naval ships are concentrated in the Persian Gulf and U.S. Air Force planes rushed to territories close to Iran. But then he had to admit that the United States is in constant communication with high-ranking officers in Iran. "We have had contacts with the Iranian military through our military assistance group there. In addition, we have recently had additional contacts through General Huyser, who has come to Tehran and has been working with Ambassador Sullivan." He explained that General Huyser had discussed such matters as the sale of American arms to Iran and the even continuation [rarnomernoye prodolzheniye] of these sales to meet the needs of the Iranian military.

Concerning relations with China, the secretary of state said: "It is U.S. policy that we will treat the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union in a balanced way. Our policy towards them will be balanced."

U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS 'A FAR CRY' FROM COLD WAR DAYS

LD140355Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Text] This past week a delegation from the United States Senate was in the Soviet Union on a fact-finding mission. Four days of discussions with Soviet Government officials on a wide range of subjects, according to Senator Howard Baker, head of the delegation, had been valuable and useful. Here in this connection is commentary by observer Yuriy Georgiyev: Not so long ago a U.S. senator's visit to the Soviet Union could be considered probably just as unthinkable as trying to swim there across the Atlantic. No American legislator in his right mind would attempt that and few of his constituents would appreciate such a gesture if he did. In any case, such a visit would be simply pointless: Lines of communication were inadequate and few contacts existed between the two major countries of the world; there was practically nothing that we could agree upon, and consequently unable to talk to each other.

The situation today is a far cry from what it used to be in the old days of the cold war. There is a steady flow back and forth between our legislators, scientists and just ordinary folk. American lawmakers are now able to communicate freely with their Soviet counterparts, present their viewpoints and hear what the Soviets have to tell them. If in the past we had trouble selecting a mutually acceptable site for a Soviet-American conference, these days Soviet and American representatives are able to negotiate on such formerly unlikely issues as limiting strategic armaments, an issue of vital importance to the Soviet Union and the United States and, indeed, to the world at large. At present we have to our credit the initial SALT accord that was hammered out by the efforts of both countries back in 1972 and now we are said to be nearing completion on the next SALT agreement, which is even more ambitious than the previous one. It will put mutually acceptable (?ceilings) on the overall numbers of our countires' strategic arsenals and will hopefully lay ground for actual reductions in our stockpiles of weaponry.

That may sound pretty ambitious and optimistic, which of course it is, but in contrast to what was happening a couple of decades ago, all of this is quite realistic and possible today. To be sure, there are problems and I'm not trying to paint to you just a rosy picture of things in Soviet-American relations. And the senators' visit to the Soviet Union made it abundantly clear that the two countries still have to wade through a great deal of cold war attitudes.

Let's take only one problem related to the future of the SALT agreement. Both countries have pledged to finalize such an agreement in the immediate future with the leaders of our nations putting their signatures to it. But here comes the hitch: It was indicated by members of the Republican senators' delegation even if the agreement is signed, it's still questionable whether or not it will survive in the United States Senate. Similar views were expressed by members of an earlier delegation from the United States Senate, headed by Abraham Ribicoff.

From my personal observations and interviews with the American law makers, there is a great deal of vacillation. On the one hand, once the President is signing a treaty with a foreign power, it has to be a thoroughly considered gesture. No president is likely to sign a document that is contrary or detrimental to the national interest of his own country. Indeed, why should the United States chief executive put his signature to something that would serve the interests of some other country and specifically of the Soviet Union? On the other hand, years of cold war posturing and their continuing after-effects must have left a distinctive imprint on American mentalities. There is always that deepdown feeling of apprehension and misgiving that makes anything connected with the Soviet Union automatically suspect in the legislators' minds. And, of course, there are other reasons for this kind of wavering in the United States Congress, specifically on the question of SALT. Military allegiances, traditionally conservative attitudes towards the Soviet Union and partisan considerations in Congress--to mention just a few--might well be reasons for such wavering.

It was pointed out in President Brezhnev's statement before the members of the United States Senate delegation that a speedy conclusion of a new SALT agreement would be a big step toward further development of American-Soviet relations. Important as it is all by itself, it could improve the prospects for negotiations in other fields of disarmament and could lead to the improvement in the overall attitudes between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The USSR is prepared to finalize such an agreement and it is up to the American side to make a decision whether or not the present draft of it becomes worth the paper it's (?printed on).

U.S. BACKING FOR NATO ARMS SUPPLIES TO PRC 'SUSPICIOUS'

LD121138Y Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Excerpts] Speaking at a press conference in Guadeloupe a few days ago, President Carter made a remark on American-Chinese contacts. He said the development of United States relations with China would not hamper the process of the relaxation of tensions. We will endeavor to extend our ties of friendship and harmony with the peoples of the Soviet Union, he added. Needless to say that the peoples of the Soviet Union would welcome the assurances of the American President if they materialize. The future will undoubtedly show whether the assurances are put into practice by the administration. At present, however, some concrete questions arise in connection with the development of the NATO countries' relations with China, among them is the issue of Western supplies of armaments to Beijing [Peking]. Besides supplying armaments, the NATO countries are extensively helping Beijing to create its own military buildup. The current NATO countries' sales and supplies to China involved thousands of items of military equipment and weapons that cost millions of dollars. And all these supplies are being made in full agreement with the United States administration. Washington has no objections to the increased sales of armaments to China from its NATO allies. This looks suspicious.

These are not ordinary arms trade deals. The modern weapons and the latest military equipment are being sent to a government that refuses to join any international agreement on limiting arms. The Beijing leaders are pursuing a policy of provoking military conflicts wherever possible. It goes without saying that arms sales by the NATO countries to China are encouraging the government in Beijing to further expand their adventuristic activity on the international scene. This has nothing in common with the process of reducing tensions and improving the international relations.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS EXPOSED

LD140406Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

["Moscow Viewpoint" commentary by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] A recent issue of the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT mentioned the TV films I've made in America and accused me of never visiting people at their homes in the large cities I describe in my films. I was pleased to note the magazine could not charge me with giving Soviet televiewers a distorted picture of America. It cited no facts to show that the lack of interviews with Americans gave the Soviet public a wrong understanding of America's problems in the 70's. And there are no such facts because, unlike American journalists who describe life in the Soviet Union, I not only give an objective picture but show respect for America and its people. However, when I made the film that Soviet televiewers will see next month I decided to heed the criticism of the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT and visited the homes of the Americans the film tells about.

The topic of this film is the life of the American Indian. Late last year I took my TV team to Indian reservations. I talked with officials of Indian organizations.

Unfortunately, I had to give up the idea of meeting the man whom the Indians call their Martin Luther King, that is, Russell Means. There was no way of meeting him because Russell Means is in jail. The leader of the defense of Wounded Knee has been in jail for several years. An attempt was made to kill him last summer but fortunately the assassin's knife just missed Means' heart. The assassin got off scot free. The prison authorities took no action against him but Means, gravely wounded, remained in jail.

There was an uproar in Washington when the American ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young made his famous statement about thousands of political prisoners in American jails. Administration officials put on a great show of indignation at what they considered an insult to American democracy. But, if there are no political prisoners in America, as officials claim, what is Russell Means? His sole guilt is that he stood up for the civil rights of American Indians. And what of the 160 other people who were jailed for defending Wounded Knee?

In mid-November I visited the (Hooper) Valley Reservation in northern California. The American news media say nothing about this reservation though they claim to keep the public informed about all important events. What's going on in the Indian reservations on the West Coast of the United States can hardly be called unimportant happenings if only because the lives of thousands of men, women and children are at stake. For the Indian tribes on the West Coast the only livelihood is fishing but, unfortunately for them, metal deposits have been found in the region and the mining corporations have taken a liking to the deposits. The administration might have considered evicting the Indians despite existing agreements but apparently this was thought to be risky since Washington pretends to be a champion of human rights. Instead the authorities have banned all fishing in the (?river) on the pretext of conserving the resources of fish. So the Indians haven't been ordered to leave their homeland--that would be violating human rights. They've simply been deprived of their only livelihood and the American news media have not so much as mentioned this.

One of the mothers of the (Hooper) Valley Reservation, (Joyce Little Crow), told me their main problem was to get the right to fish. This was their main food, she said. They had had the right to fish and this right was being taken away. Their children, she said, would die of starvation. I asked (Joyce Little Crow) what the annual income per person was on the reservation. She said $300. That, I think, speaks for itself. You probably know better than I do how people live if they make no more than $300 a year.

My interviews brought out many facts but I wouldn't mind hearing comment from the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT since I took the magazine's advice and talked with the people I filmed. For instance, 90 percent of the houses on the Indian reservations are not up to the most elementary sanitary standards. More than 75 percent of the people suffer from malnutrition and related diseases. If an Indian manages to get a job he is paid only half what a white man earns for the same work. Every third baby born on the reservation dies before the age of 1. The lifespan of Indians in America is 43 years. Compare this with the span of (?59) years for white Americans. Women on the reservations are forcibly sterilized though the special ruling is not publicized. There are 1 million Indians in the United States but among them there are only (?50) doctors, 400 nurses and seven dental technicians.

When I asked a young Indian of the (Hooper) tribe, (Glen Franches), what he thought of Washington's human rights campaign, he said that if human rights are violated anywhere it's on the Indian reservations of America. American politicians, he said, like to preach to others but they themselves don't recognize the rights of the Indians. The Indians, he said, are robbed, reduced to poverty, jailed and doomed to extinction. The men in Washington, (Glen Franches) said, have no moral right to talk about human rights.

DENG TALKS IN U.S. WILL DISREGARD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN PRC

LD121301Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Mikhail Georgiyev commentary: "Behind a Wall of Absent Rights"]

[Text] "The White House propaganda machine," AFP reports, "is getting up steam in preparation for the upcoming visit by Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], vice premier of the PRC State Council." The purpose of this campaign, according to the Washington POST, is to insure that Deng, who is arriving in the United States on 29 January, is greeted with the "maximum enthusiasm."

All this is not accidental. Of course, Washington is aware that this visit appears odious in the light of the ballyhoo raised by the American administration, which is supposedly concerned about human rights.

P. Derian, U.S. assistant secretary of state, recently made a thankless attempt to prove that the Maoist regime today is no longer what it was before the establishment of American-Chinese relations. But on 8 January, according to foreign agency reports, a big demonstration took place in the center of Beijing [Peking]. Hundreds of peasants came from every corner of China and took to the city's streets in open protest. They carried banners with these inscriptions: "Against Hunger and Oppression," "For Democracy and Human Rights!" and "We Want Freedom!" There are innumerable instances of the trampling of elementary human rights in China today. This is evidently why during the upcoming Chinese-American talks, the New York TIMES reports, the sides have decided not to touch on the ticklish question of human rights in China.

Thus the United States has deliberately shut its eyes to the fact that millions of people in the PRC are without human rights. "Reeducation camps," forced labor for the population, 17 million young men and women exiled from the cities to remote regions, continuing persecution of "malcontents"--this is the reality of the Maoist regime in China.

The Beijing authorities suppress any manifestations of discontent. As reported from Shanghai, the police opened fire on workers demanding higher wages. Anyone who pastes up wallposters unfavorable to the authorities is promised that his "dog's head will be smashed." Such threats are characteristic of the regime of totally absent rights to which the Beijing rulers have doomed the people.

It is also appropriate to recall Beijing's stand during the UN discussion of social issues. Its representatives have not subscribed to a single one of the 19 human rights documents signed by the majority of countries in the world. These include pacts on political, social and cultural rights, on civil and political rights, on the prevention and punishment of genocide and so forth, although the Chinese representative promised to adopt corresponding decisions on these documents. Beijing avoided participating in the discussion and vote on resolutions condemning the Chilean junta, the Somoza regime in Nicaragua, and Israel's outrages in the occupied Arab territories, displaying spiritual community with the oppressors of freedom and democracy.

The facts prove that Maoism and human rights are incompatible, however much Beijing and Washington might try to prove the opposite.

CHINA'S ACTIONS DO NOT BEAR OUT BRZEZINSKI'S ASSUMPTIONS

LD150942Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Nikolay Turkatenko commentary]

[Text] Both Washington and Beijing [Peking] say their new relations are geared to peace, security and stability in Asia and elsewhere. Still and all, the relations arouse some doubts. Washington has long been trying to turn the antagonisms between China and the Soviet Union to advantage. It is certainly no accident that it began to show particular interest in China when the new leaders in Beijing made it clear they were going to continue and even push an anti-Soviet policy.

More and more, Beijing's foreign policy is showing regional trends. There is specialization for Europe, Africa, the Pacific region and even the Balkan area, but the thrust in all cases is Beijing's urge to play big power politics, hence the efforts to build up China's Armed Forces so that they can serve foreign policy and not be confined to defense purposes. This explains the stress on a nuclear potential; hence also the military strategy Beijing has espoused and the types of weapons it is developing at home and buying abroad. Beijing clearly hopes that closer relations with the United States will enable it to use American industrial, financial and scientific and technological potential to speed modernization of China's economy and to equip China's Armed Forces with sophisticated weapons from America, and the United States' help, from Western Europe. Washington in turn hopes that by strengthening relations with Beijing it will be able to use China's foreign policy and specifically China's attitude toward the Soviet Union in its own strategic interests. Washington appears to think that as Beijing advances its policy of four modernizations and builds up its conventional and nuclear military potential it will confront the Soviet Union more and more often on China's northern frontier and in this way pressure the Soviet Union.

Beijing is only too willing to encourage such thinking. The upshot, it assumes, will be more economic and military aid from the United States and other NATO countries. Such is the thinking. But the actual trends in China's policy can be judged by its present actions. It now poses a very real military threat to its southern neighbors. It already confronts India; it has massed an army of 300,000 along the Nepalese front. It already confronts the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; it has massed an army of 250,000 along the Vietnamese frontier. It also confronts Burma. Who can say what Beijing will do in the region when it feels strong enough militarily?

For the present, Washington comforts itself and others with the assurance that the American-Chinese agreement, as the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE says, complements the agreements between America and Japan and Japan and China. But will anything remain of this interconnection when China begins to flex its military muscles and undertakes large-scale expansion all along its southern frontier and particularly into Southeast Asia, which for thousands of years was looked upon as China's sphere of influence? It is unlikely Beijing will bear in mind (?of) a community of interests with the United States that it so willingly proclaims today.

One of the architects of Washington's China policy is President Carter's assistant for national security, Zbigniew Brzezinski. In December, Dr Brzezinski told the Foreign Policy Association in Washington that this policy follows from the assumption that a strong China, friendly to the United States, will promote international stability. Beijing's actions, and especially its obvious plans for large-scale expansion in Asia, do not bear out this assertion. Rather, they show that playing the China card the way some groups in Washington are trying to play it will not only endanger other countries; in the long run it will jeopardize the United States.

BEIJING 'CATERING TO U.S. WISHES' OVER TAIWAN

OW130141Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 12 Jan 79 OW

[Glebov commentary: "Peking Leaders Take Orders From Washington on the Taiwan Question"]

[Excerpts] The leaders in Peking have made great propaganda efforts to describe the establishment of China-U.S. diplomatic relations as a great new victory for Mao Zedong's [Mao Tse-tung's] revolutionary line on foreign affairs, (?refusing to admit) that they have changed their own policy. The Beijing [Peking] leaders are particularly proud that the United States has finally agreed to sever relations with the Taiwan regime, saying that this is a major concession by U.S. imperialism. But the official White House spokesman and major American newspapers and magazines have different opinions. The authoritative Washington POST expressed the following view in commenting on the conditions under which agreement was reached to normalize U.S.-China relations: The agreement reached in Beijing was in essence an agreement possibly based on the concept of two Chinas.

Beijing (?understands) that although Washington has severed formal relations with the Taiwan regime, it still keeps in force 59 U.S.-Taiwan treaties and agreements signed previously and reserves the right to continue full cooperation with the Chiang Ching-kuo regime. More important, the United States will continue to supply the Chiang Kai-shek elements with modern weapons and military technology, and the U.S. 7th Fleet, including ships equipped with nuclear arms, will continue to patrol waters around Taiwan.

A recent news report once again proves that U.S. imperialism's optimism about the Chinese territory of Taiwan is not groundless. A few days ago, Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] told a group of U.S. senators that he and his colleagues do not object to the Chiang Ching-kuo regime keeping its own armed forces, which the United States are supplying and will continue to supply with its most up-to-date weapons and modern combat techniques. And this is not all. Deng Xiaoping candidly said that Taiwan will enjoy a status similar to that of Hong Kong and Macao.

Listeners: As you know, Hong Kong and Macao are foreign colonies on Chinese territory. They are two of the world's remaining few colonies. These two colonies have already existed too long on Chinese territory. Macao, for instance, has been a colony for more than 400 years, and there is no indication whatsoever that the Beijing leaders are planning to end this abnormal state of affairs. If Taiwan is given similar status, then there is no need for the imperialists to worry. It is regrettable, however, that the Chinese people need not cherish any illusion about Taiwan's return to the motherland's embrace. Yet this is what the Chinese leaders like to talk about.

We would like to ask: Do Deng Xiaoping and his colleagues have the right to so irresponsibly and freely dispose of China's sacred territory? Do the Chinese people approve of his pro-imperialist actions? No. The Beijing leaders do not have this right. The Chinese people will never approve of arbitrary actions disposing of Chinese territory.

But the supreme ruling clique in Beijing has never given and will not give any consideration to the Chinese people's opinions and interests. To them the important thing is catering to the wishes of U.S. imperialism. To win approval and appreciation from their friend in Washington, they do not hesitate to hand over Taiwan or Macao.

CHINESE MILITARY PROVOCATIONS AGAINST SRV SCORED

OW140045Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 13 Jan 79 OW

[Lavrov commentary: "Peking Leaders Use the Chinese PLA as an Instrument To Oppose Socialist Vietnam"]

[Text] In the past few days the Chinese ruling clique has rapidly deployed a large number of troops and military equipment on the Sino-Vietnamese border and increased provocations and threats against Vietnam. On 8 January, Chinese boats intruded into Vietnamese territorial waters near (Chapu) Island. Immediately afterward, two Chinese warships intruded into this area, obviously to provoke an incident.

Not long ago, the Vietnamese people celebrated the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnamese People's Army. The Vietnamese people's heroic armed forces struggled against colonialists and imperialists for 30 years. Socialist Vietnam persisted in this struggle and won victories. As a result, it has won the deep respect of all progressive mankind, including the Chinese people. Now, when Socialist Vietnam is not menacing any country and the Vietnamese people are starting to heal the wounds of war and build a new society, the Chinese leaders feel quite dissatisfied with Vietnam's policy of independence and its unflinching loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

In their dirty political tricks, the Beijing [Peking] leaders are using the Chinese PLA in their provocations against China's neighbor. Chinese soldiers are being ordered to shoot at people who will not accept the control of foreign countries or yield to foreign powers and are loyal to socialism, peace, progress and uprightness. Rattling their sabers, the Beijing leaders are attempting to push Vietnam off the road of socialism and to turn Vietnam into their puppet. However, their attempt will be futile. Their tricks will inevitably fail. As in the past, Vietnam is not isolated and without help. It is supported by the progressive forces throughout the world and the socialist family in particular.

DENG ON U.S. PACIFIC PRESENCE, TAIWAN, ASEAN

LD121309Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "They Do Not Conceal Their Aims"]

[Text] New York, 9 January--An AP correspondent reports from Peking that PRC State Council Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] has stated at a meeting with a group of U.S. senators that China advocates expanding the U.S. naval presence in the western Pacific, further consolidating Japan's Armed Forces, and military cooperation among the ASEAN countries, that is, transformation of this economic organization into a military bloc.

He also said that China does not demand Taiwan's disarmament or a change in social and economic living conditions on this island.

USSR-CSSR ARMY MANEUVERS PLANNED FOR EARLY FEBRUARY

LD121616Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] In the period 2 to 7 February, on the territory of Czechoslovakia in the region of Plzen, Ceske Budejovice, Hradec Kralove and Ceska Lipa, joint exercises of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army, under the codename Friendship 79 [Druzhba 79], are planned in order to raise the level of training and the coordination of different arms of the services.

Land forces, together with air force units and subunits [chasti i podrazdeleniya] will be involved in the exercises. The proposed number of men taking part is approximately 26,000.

HUSAK CONFERS DECORATION ON COMMANDER OF SOVIET FORCES

LD122341Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague Castle today Col Gen Dmitriy Sukhorukov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia, prior to his impending departure from Czechoslovakia. Gustav Husak conferred on him a high Czechoslovak state decoration--the Czechoslovak Order of the White Lion, First Class--for his active participation in the struggle against fascism and for his meritorious work in insuring the further improvement in the combat strength of the Czechoslovak Peoples Army, deepening the friendship in arms between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people.

In a friendly conversation, the CSSR president paid tribute to the personal endeavors of Colonel General Sukhorukov, which have contributed to the further raising of the combat preparedness of the Czechoslovak People's Army. At the close, he wished him many successes in his future work.

The reception was attended by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; Frantisek Salda, chief of the Chancellery of the President of the Republic; and Maj Gen Miroslav Rybak, chief of the military office of the president of the republic. On the Soviet side, Vladimir Matskevich, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia, was also present.

GENERAL REPORTAGE ON BREZHNEV VISIT TO BULGARIA

For Sofia Domestic Service coverage of the visit to Bulgaria by Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU, see the Bulgaria section of the 15 January and subsequent issues of the East Europe DAILY REPORT.

BREZHNEV STOPS OVER IN ROMANIA EN ROUTE TO BULGARIA

For Bucharest AGERPRES coverage on the stopover of Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Nicolina International Railway Station in Jassy, see the Romania section of the 15 January East Europe DAILY REPORT.

SCHMIDT SAYS FRG WILL NOT SUPPLY WEAPONS TO PRC

LD130049Y Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

["The FRG Position"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bonn, January 12, TASS--Today, the FRG's Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt spoke at a press conference here in which he had, among others, touched on a number of international problems.

The chancellor reported that during the recent Guadeloupe meeting of the heads of state and government of four Western countries he, like the French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and the British Prime Minister James Callaghan, told the U.S. President Jimmy Carter of his hope for an early conclusion of the agreement between the USSR and the United States to limit the strategic offensive weapons.

Helmut Schmidt stressed that the agreement ought not only to be concluded as soon as possible but also to be ratified at an early date. We consider this to be an important contribution to the cause of peace in the world, he said.

During the press conference, Helmut Schmidt had also referred to the supplies of weapons by some Western powers to China. He confirmed the Federal Government's opinion to the effect that the FRG will not supply any weapons to the People's Republic of China. The chancellor said that the Federal Republic of Germany would not supply China with any weapons unlike it is done by others.

At the same time, referring to the British Government's intention to sell military aircraft to China, Helmut Schmidt let it be understood that the Federal Government would not criticize steps of this kind.

Referring to the FRG's economic situation, he expressed the opinion that its adaptation to the "changed structure of the world economy" will be one of the major problems for the next decade.

SOVIET-SPANISH TRADE TIES DEVELOPING SUCCESSFULLY

LD132310Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0921 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

["Mutually Beneficial Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Madrid, 13 January--Trade and economic relations between Spain and the Soviet Union have been developing successfully. While in 1976 the overall volume of trade amounted to R226 million, it grew to almost R229 million by 1977. Both countries' desire to develop trade and economic relations was demonstrated at the Madrid session of the mixed Soviet-Spanish Commission last fall, which was designed to examine the progress of implementing bilateral trade agreements concluded as early as 1972. The head of the Spanish delegation, Deputy Minister of Commerce Carlos Bastuelo, stressed that contacts between Soviet foreign trade organizations and Spanish firms had grown even greater recently. He noted the considerable increase in Spanish exports to the USSR.

The Soviet Union has been supplying Spain with tractors, mining equipment, including coal-extracting and tunnel-drilling combines, as well as mechanized complexes, bearings and metal-cutting machine-tools. Imports from Spain include rolled ferrous metal, equipment for a manganese dioxide works, leather, citrus fruits and other goods. A contract for the delivery of shrimp trawlers to the USSR has been signed.

The two sides are cooperating well in other spheres, also. Thus, regular air links have existed for 2 years between Madrid and Moscow, operated by Aeroflot and Iberia. Aeroflot planes alone have carried some 15,000 passengers on these flights over this period.

Many representatives of political parties and business circles in Spain point out that great possibilities exist for the further development and consolidation of Spanish-Soviet cooperation in various spheres.

FINNISH OFFICIALS, MEDIA LAUD TRADE TIES WITH USSR

LD111649Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Yu. Kuznetsov report: "Good News"]

[Text] Helsinki--The Finnish economy is experiencing difficult times, affected by the crisis peculiar to the entire capitalist system. In thinking about the prospects for 1979, many Finns evaluate all the more highly the positive influence of cooperation with the neighboring socialist power on the economic situation here. Politicians, businessmen and trade union representatives emphasize the great significance of this cooperation for easing the unemployment situation in Finland, for stability in providing industrial orders and for confidence in the future. A statement by A. Ryutkenen, state secretary of the Finnish Foreign Ministry, published in the Social Democratic organ--the newspaper DEMARI--is particularly characteristic. He notes with satisfaction the constant broadening of Soviet-Finnish ties, which are being built on the basis of a long-term cooperation program. A. Ryutkenen describes this program as "a unique document."

The Finnish communist newspaper KANSAN UUTISET writes editorially that "exceptionally joyful news came out of Moscow on Christmas Eve." It is a matter of big new orders for Finnish shipyards. This news, the newspaper writes, "impressively reaffirms how indispensable trade with the Soviet Union has become to Finland, its shipyards and employment."

A Finnish Communist Party Central Committee plenum statement published here cites, in particular, the tremendous role of Finland's economic, commercial, scientific and technical cooperation with the USSR--which "is of great significance for improving the living conditions of our country's working people."

One of the specific instances of this mutually advantageous Soviet-Finnish cooperation being noted in the Finnish press today is the development of shipping along the "Soviet-Finnish friendship highway"--the Saimaa Canal. In the past season, freight shipments along the canal exceeded 1 million tons. This water highway is of great significance for Finland, particularly for its industrially developed southeast region, where one-third of the country's population lives. The canal is operated by the firm of Saimaa L Lines--a Soviet-Finnish joint-stock company.

As is known, the canal, which provides access to the sea for inland regions of Finland located on the shores of the extensive Saimaa Lakes sytem, was largely reconstructed 10 years ago, and almost half of the highway passing through Soviet territory was leased to Finland on a long-term basis. As was pointed out this fall during the celebrations of the Saimaa Canal's 10th anniversary, the joint utilization of its potential by the Soviet Union and Finland has made an appreciable contribution to our countries' friendly business cooperation and has totally proved its fruitful, mutually advantageous and promising nature.

"I would like to point out," I. Toykka, Finnish managing director of Saimaa Lines, said to your correspondent, "that the joint efforts of Finnish and Soviet representatives--both on the canal itself and in our firm's apparatus--are creating preconditions for still broader use of the Saimaa route and the related transportation and business opportunities. We can now safely speak of further expanding Soviet-Finnish cooperation, determining a 'field of activity' in third countries and making broader use of Soviet and Finnish ships on international routes to transport freight and passengers. In this way we can fully achieve the objectives recorded in the charter of our joint-stock company, to the mutual advantage of both the Soviet and the Finnish sides."

EEC COUNTRIES' SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS CLOSES 12 JANUARY

LD130042Y Moscow TASS in English 2210 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, January 12, TASS--The 10th Congress of the Union of Socialist Parties of EEC Member-Countries closed here today after adopting an appeal to the electorate. 350 delegates from the Socialist, Social-Democratic, and Labour parties of Britain, Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Northern Ireland, France and the FRG approved this document which is the union's programme for the forthcoming first direct elections to the so-called "European Parliament", to be held on June 7-10. In this document, the congress admitted the inability of capitalist society to deal with serious social and economic problems faced by the "Nine", including the problems of employment for all, equal rights and social justice.

The socialist noted in this connection the widening gap between the rich and the poor in the countries of little Europe, the rising cost of living, a decline of the real incomes of the working people, the worsening of their working conditions and environmental pollution. The socialist parties of the EEC countries stressed that they consider it one of their main tasks to fight for peace, security and cooperation among the European peoples and the peoples of the whole world. They promise to promote the relaxation of tension in East-West relations, seek complete implementation of all provisions of the Final Act of the European Conference and to fight for an end to the arms race. The socialist also promised to the electors to fight for respect for human rights in the EEC countries. At the same time they stated that they will agree to the supranational character of EEC bodies if the governments and parliaments of the member-countries will clearly declare for this.

GROMYKO TO VISIT ITALY IN LATE JANUARY

LD142124Y Moscow TASS in English 2101 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 15, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, is to pay an official visit to Italy at the end of January at the invitation of the Italian Government, it is announced here.

BELGIAN CP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD132320Y Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 13, TASS--A delegation of the Communist Party of Belgium, consisting of Claude Renard, vice-chairman of the party, and Augustin Duchateau, member of the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee, arrived here today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE TO COMMENT ON SITUATION IN IRAN

U.S. Interference 'Inadmissible'

LD121249Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[V. Vinogradov article: "Iran: Threat of Military Coup"]

[Text] Mass antigovernment demonstrations and actions unprecedented in the country's history are continuing in nearly all of Iran's major cities. They are on the largest scale in Tehran, despite the fact that 60,000 soldiers and hundreds of tanks and armored carriers are concentrated in the capital. The country's economic life is paralyzed: Workers, employees and civil servants are on strike. The broadest strata of the population are taking part in the protest movement against the shah's regime. According to America's New York TIMES, the events taking place in Iran have "buried forever the view that only religious fanatics and political radicals are opposing the present regime. It is now clear that peasants, merchants and most of the middle strata of the population want him removed. It is becoming increasingly obvious that the opposition represents most of the country's population."

For the United States Iran is primarily the guardian of American interests in the Middle East and Persian Gulf region; it is the oil reservoir from which it obtains one-tenth of the "black gold" it uses. Washington's main task is to maintain this position in Iran at any price. The same viewpoint is also shared by its Western European NATO allies. In an editorial tendentiously headed "Let Us Support the Shah," the influential West German newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE wrote bluntly that "if Western governments are now ashamed to come out in support of the shah by this alone they will weaken the Arab monarchies."

Washington makes no secret of its concern at the possible "weakening" of its faithful allies in this region. This is especially true in the case of Iran, which, as defined by American strategists, is "the most important U.S. stronghold between Israel and Japan." The most high-ranking American departments have feverishly attempted to maintain Iran as the U.S. foothold in that region. The State Department has created a special "working group on Iran," and the White House--a special presidential committee "to study the situation in Iran."

In mid-December last year a "special team" including about 60 leading employees of the CIA, the Pentagon and the State Department arrived in Tehran. They were to develop "on the spot" measures appropriate to the circumstances. But early in the new year a pamphlet appeared in the streets of Tehran headed "A Sinister Conspiracy." It exposed the designs of the regime and its American patrons aimed at suppressing the popular uprising. As the pamphlet reported, the shah, his generals and the U.S. "special team" elaborated a joint operation that was to be carried out in two stages, and confirmed it at a conference held on 28 December.

In the first stage, the pamphlet said, the United States will try to "place one of its henchmen, whom the Americans have been cultivating for many years, in the post of Iranian premier." And if he is unable to "impose order" in the country they will embark on the second part of the operation. A "special group of senior Iranian officers" will emerge on the scene, "who, having seized power, will try to suppress the popular demonstrations by means of cruel terror and turn the country back to even more gloomy times." General Oveysi, commander of Iran's ground forces and head of the Tehran military administration, was named as a possible head of such a "group." The description of this general given by France's LE MATIN newspaper is interesting in this connection--it called him an "Iranian Pinochet."

That is how the pamphlet predicted the future progress of events. And a few days later Sh. Bakhtiar emerged into the political arena and was expelled from the opposition National Front for agreeing to become prime minister. Thus, the first part of the planned operation was fulfilled. Would it not be logical to suppose that the pamphlet's authors knew what they were writing about? It is true, regarding General Oveysi, that he suddenly left for the United States and, it is reported, has retired. But he could always come back!

According to reports from Tehran, the choice fell on Sh. Bakhtiar because, unlike other members of the opposition, he agreed to keep the monarchy. He confirmed this, incidentally at the first press conference he gave as cabinet chief. Most of the opposition parties, including the leading National Front organization, are boycotting Sh. Bakhtiar's actions, describing his program as "thoroughly demagogic and calculated to deceive public opinion, and his appeal to Mossadeq's ideas as "blasphemous and perfidious." The opposition believes there can be no question of it participating in the government while the shah remains in power.

The new government's weakness is worrying U.S. leaders. They are also worried, the American press reports, about how to preserve the Iranian Armed Forces' unity and support for the shah's regime. Gen R. Huyser, deputy commander of U.S. Armed Forces in Europe, was sent to the country to rally the Iranian generals. He had talks with many high-ranking officers in the Iranian Armed Forces. The American press believes that General Huyser's mission "is part of the U.S. administration's efforts aimed at...ending the political and economic crisis in Iran."

Reports from Iran and also American press material show that the U.S. authorities are aiming at a military coup in Iran and counting, in particular, on using the Iranian Armed Forces for this purpose. And it is proposed to remove the present Bakhtiar civilian government and replace it with a military dictatorship. It is clear from the same sources that the abovementioned American circles are prepared to carry out this act either with or without the shah's participation.

At the same time, the United States is working on contingency plans for possible military interference in Iranian affairs so that, whatever happens, Iran remains within the orbit of its influence. In a mid-December Washington POST interview in connection with events in Iran, the commander of the U.S. Marine Corps said that the secretary of defense and other Pentagon leaders were discussing a plan for creating a Marine Corps mobile strike unit for "emergency needs" in the Persian Gulf whose waters fringe a substantial section of the coast of Iran. And at the beginning of January the American Near East naval formation, comprising three ships, including a missile cruiser, entered these waters, "showing the flag." At the same time, it is reported that four additional American warships in the Indian Ocean are ready to set sail for the shores of Iran as soon as the order is given. The Pentagon announced that the United States has decided to send a squadron of F-15 fighters and 300 air force personnel to the Arabian Peninsula. How much more proof is needed that the United States, despite repeated reassurances by the State Department, is once again prepared to employ "gunboat diplomacy"?

In an obvious attempt to distract the public's attention, the American press, as if responding to a command, has begun another propaganda campaign about the alleged "external threat" to Iran. And highly transparent hints are being made in our country's direction. But these attempts are in vain. Soviet-Iranian relations have a long history; they have always been and still are built on the principles of equality, neighborliness and noninterference in one another's internal affairs. These relations are developing in many spheres. In particular, the USSR has given Iran economic assistance in creating the foundations of a modern industry.

It is perfectly natural that during our neighbor's difficult and significant period the Soviet Union should closely follow the development of events in Iran. There is no doubt that the Iranian people alone have the right to decide their destiny. It is for this reason that the Soviet Union pointed out at the most authoritative level that any outside military interference in Iranian internal affairs is inadmissible since it affects the security of the Soviet state which borders on Iran.

Threat of 'Reactionary Military' Coup

LD121515Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch under general heading "U.S. Military Pressure on Iran"]

[Text] Tehran, 10 January--A snowfall now into its second day has paralyzed life in the Iranian capital, which has long been existing on a meager fuel ration, without gasolene and kerosene. Vehicles and even military trucks sit abandoned in the streets. Power outages occur several times a day.

But the raging elements have not reduced the intensity of the political struggle. Anti-government demonstrations and rallies, whose participants are boycotting the new government and demanding the shah's removal from power and an end to American interference in Iran's affairs, are continuing.

Protest rallies have once again taken place near the American Embassy and Parliament and and in front of Tehran University. Strikes are continuing among workers and employees of many enterprises, personnel of state establishments and ground and air transport. It is also reported that all the main production sectors and management spheres are in the grip of a strike, with the exception of the oilfields and oil refineries, whose workers have gone to work on the instructions of the opposition forces' leadership to meet the population's domestic requirements for petroleum products.

Today's newspapers publish a statement by K. Sanjabi, leader of the leading mass opposition force--the National Front--which states that his organization does not recognize the present government.

The TEHRAN JOURNAL points out that similar positions are also adhered to by a quite influential group of members of Parliament, who have declared that during the upcoming parliamentary session they will oppose passing a vote of confidence toward the present administration.

Local and foreign observers, attentively following the development of events in Iran, point out that if the present government fails to overcome the political crisis, it is not possible to exclude the accession to power of a reactionary section of the military, which will "instill order in the country with an iron hand."

[Moscow in Persian to Iran at 1130 GMT on 11 January reports that: The snow that has been falling for the past 2 days has paralyzed life in the Iranian capital, which has been experiencing difficulties for quite some time now as a result of the fuel shortage and the lack of gasoline and kerosene. Everywhere in the city's streets cars and even military trucks that have become stuck may be seen. Power is cut several times in every 24 hours.

However, despite the inclement weather, the intensity of the political struggle in the country has not abated. Iranians continue to resort to demonstrations to register their protest against the present regime, and they hold rallies calling for an end to U.S. intervention in Iranian affairs. Protest meetings have once again been held opposite the U.S. Embassy, the Majlis building and in front of Tehran University. The workers and employees in a great many production units and employees of government institutions and of ground and air transport continue to be on strike.

According to available information, the strikes have engulfed all spheres of primary production and the running of day-to-day affairs, with the exception of the oil fields and refineries. Oil fields and refinery workers, at the behest of the leadership of the forces opposing the regime, have returned to work in order to provide petroleum products for internal consumption. Local and foreign observers who are following the course of events in Iran closely say that if the present government fails to overcome the political crisis it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the reactionary military will take up the reigns of power and reestablish order and discipline through oppression and bullying.

The United States is using various means in its attempts to influence the course of events in Iran. The Pentagon has announced that the U.S. has almost doubled the number of its warships near Iran in the Sea of Oman. A new group of U.S. warships consisting of the missile-launching warships [names indisintct] and the destroyer[name indistinct] have arrived in this region. Since the middle of November last year the missile-launching warship [name indistinct], the destroyer [name indistinct] and the frigate Bradley, together with support ships, have been deployed there. [Passage indistinct] a Pentagon spokesman said that this group of U.S. ships would be deployed indefinitely in the Indian Ocean--as long as the crisis in Iran continues.

The U.S. State Department today announced that within the next few days that country would dispatch a group of supersonic F-15 fighter aircraft to the Arabian Peninsula. The Pentagon explained that 250 to 300 U.S. military personnel would accompany the aircraft. The AP news agency affirms that the whole thing is a demonstration of U.S. force in the Persian Gulf. An Indian Government spokesman has officially protested to the U.S. ambassador in Delhi, stating that Washington is pursuing a policy of guns and force in the Indian Ocean basin. He said that the dispatch of U.S. warships to that area would exacerbate the situation in Iran.

From the reports in hand from Iran and from the contents of the U.S. press it appears that U.S. officials are dragging matters to a military coup d'etat in Iran, and they hope to use the Iranian Armed Forces to achieve this aim. In order to accomplish this task, the present civilian government of Shahpur Baktiar is expected to be overthrown and replaced by a regime of military dictatorship. According to the same sources, U.S. circles are ready to carry out this measure either with or without the shah's participation.

According to Western press reports, General Oveysi, who has resigned as commander of the Iranian ground forces and military governor of Tehran, is now consulting in Washington on plans connected with a military accession to power.

The Ayatollah, Khomeyni, has called for ending U.S. intervention in Iran's internal affairs and for withdrawing its advisers, who constitute an instrument of this intervention. The Ayatollah, Khomeyni, has also said that the possibility of a military coup d'etat in Iran is not far fetched. Karim Sanjabi, the leader of the National Front, said: Should such a coup d'etat take place, the Iranian people would be confronted with real [words indistinct].

[A large group of U.S. scholars and well-known social figures have called on their government to discontinue behind-the-scenes maneuvers in Iran. Their message to the White House, published in the newspaper Washington POST under the heading "Hands Off Iran," says: We are extremely worried about U.S. intervention in Iran.]

U.S. 'Helping To Prepare' Coup

LD141728Y Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Excerpt] There are growing indications that Iran is about to witness the kind of military coup the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States staged in Chile, bringing General Pinochet to power. This time, too, everything points to Washington as the mastermind. The Italian newspaper AVANTI says the plan for a coup in Tehran was okayed in Washington during the recent visit there of top Iranian officials. The officials met with the President's assistant for national security, Dr Brzezinski.

Many news analysts see an escalation of the United States' interference in Iran. As soon as the big demonstrations began, Iran started getting American helicopters, tear gas and other equipment for dispersing demonstrators. When none of this helped and the demonstrations continued to grow in size, a group of CIA specialists in fighting national liberation movements made their appearance in Iran. Next, Washington sent the NATO assistant commander in chief, Gen Robert Huyser, and announced that the aircraft carrier Constellation and a squadron of ships were being sent in the direction of the Iranian shores. At the moment, more and more American warships are gathering in the Persian Gulf and a squadron of American F-15 fighter planes have been sent to Iran's neighbor, Saudi Arabia.

All these facts point to the increasing United States' interference in the internal affairs of the Iranian people, increasing attempts to pressure the people. Obviously some administration officials would like to treat Iran as though it were a state of the United States instead of a sovereign nation. Little wonder that one of the chief demands of the demonstrations in Iranian cities is a stop to the United States' meddling. A day or two ago demonstrators in the city of Shiraz in southern Iran tore down the United States flag on the building of the American Consulate and chanted: Yankees Go Home! This is typical of what is happening in Iran today. One gets the impression that the great mass of people in Iran attribute all their troubles to the United States' presence. They certainly have good reason. When indignant demonstrators in Tehran worked havoc in one of the buildings of the hated secret police, SAVAK, they discovered that many of the instruments of torture were labelled "made in USA." After that, you can imagine how the Iranians must feel about America.

[Moscow in Persian to Iran at 1130 GMT on 12 January reports that: At a time when the Iranian crisis is intensifying and when the people's dissatisfaction with U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of this country is mounting, U.S. special services have decided to dessiminate false rumors and thereby prove Soviet participation in Iran's present events. Among these false rumors, without any justification or proof, it is claimed that the USSR's Armed Forces have been deployed on Iran's borders and that frontier obstacles, have been removed to allow them to cross the Soviet-Iranian border.

[Similar balderdash, including senseless and baseless talk, can also be heard. All this propaganda is fundamentally contrary to and at variance with the clear-cut and candid course and views of the USSR, which has often declared that it has not interfered in the least in Iran's internal affairs.

[The Iranian paper AHANG-E SIYASI has published an article claiming that a Soviet "spy" network has been set up in Iran. The author of the article carries the name Fariz Shahidi whose suspect antecedents are well known to a great many people in Iran.

[The U.S. special services are also publishing in a number of other Iranian papers a series of articles under the general heading: "Soviet Intervention in Iranian Affairs." These items are generally sheer lies and the aim behind such rumors is patently obvious and axiomatic. In this manner the United States wishes to disguise its armed intervention in Iranian affairs. In the meantime, it goes without saying that in view of the presence of warships of the U.S. Navy in the Persian Gulf region and in view of the contents of increasing reports on the dispatch of U.S. warplanes to bases close to Iran, U.S. pressure on Iran is becoming more obvious.

[All these facts are convincing proof that the United States has not renounced the plan of direct intervention. The Italian paper AVANTI in a report from Paris writes: A military coup d'etat could possibly take place in Iran soon. Word of this coup d'etat is rife among Iranian opposition circles in Paris. AVANTI writes: As is known, the U.S. Government endorsed the plan, which was approved following talks between Brzezinski and high-ranking Iranians who were in the United States recently. According to this paper, until the inception of this plan, units of the Iranian Army under the supervision of U.S. advisers should close the borders and besiege all state radio centers.

[According to the New York DAILY NEWS, United States President Carter held an emergency meeting attended by Secretary of Defense Brown, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and U.S. presidential adviser for national security affairs Brzezinski. The New York DAILY NEWS writes: The holding of such a meeting indicates that the United States is ready to take any action to bring about conditions for setting up a pro-Western government in that strategically important country. The U.S. President has ordered that 12 F-15 aircraft, together with U.S. pilots and crew, be dispatched to Saudi Arabia and that a naval flotilla be moved to the Indian Ocean. The paper writes: Carter has also ordered the aircraft carrier Constellation and the rocket-launching vessel Leahy to the South China Sea. In this connection the paper New York DAILY NEWS writes: President Carter is personally directing U.S. steps in Iran.

[According to reports in from Tehran, yesterday, Iranian Prime Minister Bakhtiar introduced the ministers in his government to the deputies of the National Consultative Assembly. Bakhtiar expounded the broad outlines of his government's program for the benefit of the deputies and promised to dissolve the secret political police, SAVAK, abolish martial law gradually, restore the people's civil rights and freedoms, release all political prisoners and put on trial with the utmost urgency all those who are guilty of embezzling public funds and trampling laws under foot.

[The paper KEYHAN has received this program with doubts and suspicions and does not consider the government capable of carrying out this task.

[The statement by Lieutenant General Khosrowdad, commander of the army air force, warning that the military would not sit idly by with their arms folded was published in Tehran. Lieutenant General Khosrowdad, who commands the special paratroop units, has reflected the sentiments of a certain section of the heads and military commanders of the Iranian Army.

[The active efforts of Zahedi, Iranian ambassador in the United States, who is currently in Tehran and, according to certain reports, is having close contacts with the leaders and heads of the army, are noteworthy. It is said among political quarters that Zahedi is one of the shah's relatives and is the son of the selfsame Lieutenant General Zahedi who, with the assistance of the CIA, the U.S. espionage and intelligence organization, crushed the Mosaddeq movement in Iran in the 1950's. The Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has denounced and condemned the attempts at imperialist intervention of Iran's internal affairs and noted that the Iranian people themselves should determine their own destiny.]

Anti-U.S. Sentiments

LD121759Y Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 12, TASS--U.S. military transport aircraft opened, on Thursday, an "air bridge" to Iran under the pretext of transporting "winter uniforms" for the Iranian Army.

The U.S. Department of Defense has announced that General Robert Huyser, deputy commander of American forces in Europe, has again postponed indefinitely his departure from Tehran. A Pentagon spokesman declined to clarify the reasons for the decision limiting himself to saying that the general is staying at the request of the U.S. ambassador to Tehran. News analysts remind that the departure of Huyser, who has arrived in Iran on a "two-day study visit" last week, is postponed for the third time in a row. Information leaked to the press that during Huyser's contacts with the military plans are worked out for a military coup d'etat in Iran.

London, January 12, TASS--According to reports from Tehran, the situation in the country remains extremely tense. Yesterday, mass popular demonstrations took place in Ahvaz, Rasht, Tabriz, Merek, and other cities. The police has carried out arrests.

The mass demonstrations under anti-shah and anti-American slogans flared up in Shiraz with renewed intensity. The demonstrators stoned the U.S. Consulate, tearing down from the building the American flag and burning it. In another part of the city demonstrators set fire to the headquarters of the political police, SAVAK. Fire was opened on unarmed people. According to REUTER, 8 persons were killed and at least 30 wounded in Shiraz.

Iran's Prime-Minister Bakhtiar, speaking over Tehran's radio, addressed direct threats to the demonstrators. At the same time, without adducing any proof, he held forth about some "interference on the part of foreign communist parties." According to available evidence, a spontaneous process is under way in provincial Iranian towns of popular masses' self-organization and creating their own organs of management. The chief form of the organization are becoming the committees in charge of distributing food, enforcing order and in some cases coordinating the holding of demonstrations.

A central council has been set up to coordinate the strikes movement by state and private sector workers. The council in a special statement has confirmed the resolve of the strikers to go on with the struggle. Also becoming active and assuming political overtones is the activity of professional unions of lawyers, writers, journalists and teachers. Reports proceeding from Tehran recount cases of peasants dividing between themselves landowners' land and equipment and creating peasant units to enforce order.

Beirut, January 12, TASS--Commenting on the developments in Iran, the newspaper ASH-SHA'B writes that the swelling wave of popular wrath in the country is directed not only against the shah regime, but also against the U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs.

The spread of anti-American feeling in Iran, the newspaper writes, is caused by the U.S. attempts to boss the show in the country flooding it with tens of thousands of its military advisers and CIA agents and doing its utmost to strengthen the hated secret police, SAVAK.

[Moscow in Persian to Iran at 1130 GMT on 12 January reports that: In describing the events in Iran the world press refer to various facts on U.S. intervention in that country's internal affairs. The relevant reports can be seen even in the bourgeois press. Recently, the New York TIMES carried an article by (Jesse Leafe), a former employee of the U.S. CIA, who long before the present events in Iran used to analyze the situation in that country for the benefit of the CIA. According to (Jesse Leafe), after learning the Persian language, he found a job in the current intelligence section and embarked on studying Iranian affairs. (Jesse Leafe) wrote: SAVAK, which is hated by the Iranian people, was created towards the end of the 1950's with help from the U.S. CIA. The CIA is participating in instructing SAVAK agents and teaching them torture techniques. According to (Leafe's) testimony, techniques of the Hitlerite Gestapo constitute the foundation and base of the seminars on torture technique. (Jesse Leafe) wrote: The U.S. CIA knows about a great many cases of torture in Iran. (Leafe) said: I myself have seen and have heard from those who have seen Iranian torture chambers about the torture of people, and I also know that the cost of building torture chambers has been footed by the United States.

[The admissions by (Jesse Leafe), a former employee of the CIA, the U.S. espionage and intelligence department, constitute another proof of the brazenness and hypocrisy of the United States, which has declared itself the champion of human rights but in effect has helped the SAVAK organization in crushing and torturing the Iranian people who desire democracy.]

Peking Misinformation

LD121626Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[V. Yelkin article: "Yet Another Peking-Style Canard"]

[Text] "The shah is tired and he needs a rest." In this way the Peking press comments on the recent events in Iran. The demonstration by many millions of people who really are tired of police terror, the chronic absence of civil rights and the dominance of U.S. monopolies and advisers are reported casually as if this were, in the final analysis, something dubious and unjustified.

The times have long since passed when voices could be heard from Peking supporting the Asian peoples' struggle for democracy and social justice and for the right to decide their own destinies. All the efforts of the Peking leaders have now been switched to supporting despotic regimes such as the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which has collapsed in Kampuchea, or the dictatorship of the Chilean butcher, Pinochet.

The reports from Iran being published in Peking look like adapted translations of the stories being turned out by the U.S. propaganda machine which, themselves, are very remote from reality. So this is evidently the way in which the recently commenced era of "new relations" with U.S. imperialism is being manifested. But it would not be sufficient to note that the Chinese press is the only alien voice. It is trying desperately to out-vote the misinformers across the ocean in an attempt to beat their records in provocative slanderous fabrications about the Soviet Union. This is evidenced by the newspapers canard, carved Peking style, concerning the "concentration of Soviet troops" on the Iranian border. In such cases, the principle is to lie but to know just how much to lie. But Peking does not know how far to go: It is reported there that these mythical "troops" consist of men who speak fluent Persian!

Washington can only delight in the zeal of its newly recruited kindred spirits. The Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY [JEN MIN JIH PAO] too can feel legitimate pride: In the sphere of anti-Soviet slander it is capable of being far ahead of any daily news.

Bakhtiar's Anticommunist Remarks

LD132015Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the continuous dispatch of reports from Iran serves as further evidence of the effect that the existing movement in this country has taken a popular character. The movement has engulfed the Iranian masses. Thousands of Iranians are taking an active part in this movement.

Therefore, one cannot ignore the recent attempts to distort this fact.

For example, in an interview given to some Iranian papers, Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar refers to this point and speaks of an imaginery plot hatched by the communists both inside and outside the country. AYANDEGAN carries a report on this. In another interview with another Iranian newspaper, namely, ETTELAAT, Mr Bakhtiar gives a detailed account and utters elaborate remarks on the export of (?red) revolution and even of imaginary armed Afghans who had been arrested during the consistent crushing of the people's demonstrations. What can one say? To start with, it should be pointed out that the prime minister is definitely not alone in uttering such baseless, bogus remarks.

Certain f[illegible]n and Western European papers have been given extensive details about these fabricated points. They are trying to (?belittle) the existing genuine movement by the Iranians. What can one do? This is how the imperialists behave in the West. Whenever the Iranian people or any other people rise, the trend is not to find the reason in the mentality of these nations. On the contrary, the reason is found elsewhere, and this imaginary motive is sought somewhere else. Accordingly, one now finds such familiar phrases as Moscow's hand or communist aspiration.

What is however surprising is that the present Iranian prime minister is using this approach as a weapon which (?belittles) the Iranian people, which is not suitable to be applied in the case of Iranian people and which negates the talent of the Iranian people and their independent action. It is said that those who are today raising the bogey of a communist menance are among the shaky elements of the present regime who wish to mislead millions of people who are unhappy with the present regime and are struggling against it. This approach could be likened to (?a blank) cartridge: Although it creates a bang, it cannot frighten anyone.

However, there is a point which ought to be raised. Mr Bakhtiar, in his remarks, makes it abundantly clear that he is attempting to blemish the policies of Afghanistan and the USSR. But these attempts shall bear no fruit as far as the Iranian people, with whom the USSR has traditional and neighborly relations, are concerned.

Commenting on relations between Iran and the USSR recently, Leonid Brezhnev said that the USSR opposes any foreign interference in the internal affairs of Iran from any source, in any form and under any pretext. All those who are trying to hide the sun with mud ought to bear this in mind.

Regency Council Meets; Demonstrations Continue

LD141920Y Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] New York, January 14, TASS--According to reports reaching here from Tehran, the membership of the Regency Council selected personally by the shah was announced in the Iranian capital. The Regency Council includes the head of government, the presidents of both houses of Iranian Parliament, the Majlis and the Senate, the former chief justice of the supreme court, the chief of staff of the supreme commander-in-chief, minister to the court of the shah and the managing director of the Iranian national oil company as well as two former ministers. According to reports from Tehran, the Regency Council yesterday held its first meeting.

Although the prime minister himself stated that the shah will soon leave for abroad for medical treatment, representatives of the court emphasized that he will not leave the country until the Bakhtiar government gets a vote of confidence in Parliament. Voting on this question is to be held in two or three days' time. During a debate which began in Majlis today, Kayemi, a deputy of the opposition, stated that Bakhtiar does not reflect the aspirations of the Iranian people. He said the government has no legal basis and emphasized that the army has no right to interfere in the internal political affairs by suppressing popular masses that struggle against imperialism and against persons who held multinational companies to plunder the country.

In the U.S. press there appeared reports that the shah will go to the USA via Western Europe. The general tone of commentaries is that the shah's forced departure for abroad for a holiday and medical treatment will possibly develop into an exile.

Meanwhile, it was stated in the entourage of Ayatollah Khomeyni, politico-religious leader of the Iranian opposition, who lives in exile in Paris, that the Regency Council is illegal and unacceptable, just as all the other institutions set up under the shah regime. Khomeyni stated that the supporters of the regime organised an external conspiracy. He called on the population of Iran to issue a rebuff to the intrigues of "mercenaries and adventurists" who, he said, intend for provocative purposes to make attacks on barracks, police offices and other official institutions after shah's departure for abroad in order to compel the army, by stirring up unrest, to stage a military coup.

Meanwhile, tension keeps on in Tehran and other cities of the country. In a number of districts of the capital the police and the army dispersed demonstrations. In other districts demonstrators fraternised with soldiers. Leaflets of antishah and anti-American character were pasted up to the walls of houses. As an ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent reports, one of the leaflets says: What can be more disgusting that the acquisition of weapons by us on our own money for using them to shed the blood of our youth. It is precisely the United States which takes our money with one hand, and sheds the blood of our people by the other, commanding our army as it thinks fit. For how long shall we tolerate colonial conspiracies? Shame to those Iranians who obey such orders!

At the country's southern oilfields where oilmen on strike gradually resume work at the call of the opposition, oil production increased up to approximately 500,000 barrels of oil a day, which is only a half of the country's domestic requirements in winter time. The workers of the oilfields again emphasized that Israel and the racist regime in South Africa will not be supplied with Iranian oil.

[Moscow in Persian to Iran at 1630 GMT on 11 January reports that: Shahpur Bakhtiar, the new Iranian prime minister, has presented his government's program of action to the country's Parliament and promised the deputies of the National Consultative Assembly that democracy will be reestablished in the country and martial law regulations abolished. The prime minister is expected to address the Senate on Saturday, and then a debate will begin.

[While Shahpur Bakhtiar was addressing Parliament, the Parliament building was being guarded by strong military units to prevent demonstrators, who were chanting slogans against the present regime, from getting in.

[Massive demonstrations against the regime and U.S. intervention in Iran's internal affairs and for grass-roots social and economic changes in the country continue throughout Iran. According to the local papers, on last Monday alone at least 49 persons were killed and a large number of people were wounded in various villages by troops and policemen.

[Columns of Iranians move past closed offices, shops and banks with shuttered windows. Black, green and black flags of mourning raised in memory of martyred, unarmed demonstrators can be seen everywhere. Demonstrations have been taking place throughout the country for many weeks, even months, and commercial and economic life has been paralyzed. The central council coordinating government and social organizations, in which 30 different departments are represented, which was set up by strikers a few days ago, has decided to continue the strike until final victory. The representatives of the Ministeries of Economy and Finance, Commerce, Industries and Mines, Agriculture and Arts, Foreign Affairs, Information and Tourism, Health, Labor and Social Affairs, Roads and Transport, the plan and budget organization, the central bank, the oil and gas industries and other organizations are members of the coordinating council.

[Radio and television workers are on strike to protest the military authorities' interference in the activity of these organs of the mass media. Railway workers have prevented the movement of trains carrying the armed forces and military baggage. Workers from Iran Air, the international telephone exchange and other departments, as previously, are still on strike. The absolute majority of industrial units are closed and sea ports are not operating. In certain places signs can be seen of the running of various affairs by the people themselves. In Tehran, for example, a network of 25 Islamic cooperatives has been set up in which foodstuffs and certain goods are being sold at reduced prices to the poorer strata of the city. The network's volunteers have organized the sale of goods from 14 mobile shops. Groups of young people have started collecting the refuse that has accummulated in the streets as a result of the lack of garbage trucks. The garbage trucks cannot start work on the streets as a result of the gasoline shortage.]

[Moscow in Persian to Iran at 1100 GMT on 14 Jan further reports that: Yesterday, (?when) the authorities reopened the country's institutes of higher education, Tehran was the scene of massive demonstrations (?at a time when) Bakhtiar's government is in office. Hundreds of thousands of people participated in a gathering held at Tehran University. Radio Iran reported that 400,000 demonstrators participated in this gathering. In Shiraz, the demonstrators attacked a SAVAK secret prison and freed 40 prisoners. Strike action by industrial workers and government employees and merchants continues everywhere. According to some reports, in some Iranian cities where subversive activities, arson and plundering have occurred recently with the knowledge and agreement of the official authorities, the active opposition members have formed patrol units and placed the streets under surveillance in order to prevent further sabotage. The entire city of Kermanshah has been divided into 13 sections. [passage indistinct]

[It was announced in Tehran that the Regency Council which will act in the absence of the shah who intends to go out of Iran for a period of time, has been formed. (?Mr) Mir Fendereski, who has been appointed foreign minister by Bakhtiar, announced that Iran will try to expand its relations will all its neighbors. He said although no difficulty exists between Iran and the Soviet Union, he will try with all his power to improve relations between Iran and the USSR.

A UPI correspondent reported that at a gathering of several thousand people at Tehran University, a message from Ayatollah Khomeyni, one of the opposition leaders, was read. Ayatollah Khomeyni once again referred to the danger of a military coup in Iran and called on the soldiers and officers to prevent this from happening. He also called on the Iranian people to continue strikes and demonstrations and defend themselves even if this leads to bloodshed. Ayatollah Khomeyni said at an interview with the STRAITS TIMES published in Singapore: We condemn America's intervention in the internal affairs of Iran. America is using the present regime in Iran to create military bases in Iran and plunder the national wealth of our people. For this reason, we regard American imperialism as our No 1 enemy.]

BEIRUT PAPER SEES THREAT OF ISRAELI INTERVENTION

LD132328Y Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 13, TASS--The Israeli military continues its armed provocations in the south of Lebanon. Last night Israeli artillery and armed units of Lebanese conservatives fired on Tibnin village and adjacent areas where the U.N. interim peace keeping force in Lebanon is stationed. Civilian casualties were reported. The tense situation in this and other districts in the south of Lebanon makes the local residents leave their homes in order to escape barbarous Israeli bombardments.

Local observers call special attention to the fact that in the last few days the Israelis have increased the concentration of their troops along the Lebanese frontier and even began moving tanks and personnel carriers into Lebanese territory.

The Beirut newspaper ASH-SHA'B stresses that every time the situation in Lebanon shows some signs of stabilization the Israeli military, in alliance with the conservative forces, does everything possible to aggravate the situation again and to provoke new bloody clashes. At present, the newspaper warns, there is a danger of a new Israeli intervention in Lebanon.

'ARAFAT, HUSAYN SCORE EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY

LD132150Y Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

["Through Disgraceful Concessions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, January 13, TASS--The United States continue speeding up the conclusion of an Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty. When accepting the credentials of Israel's new ambassador in Washington, President Carter stated that he hopes that the treaty will be signed in the course of the next few weeks.

According to reports from Egypt, President as-Sadat, who addressed journalists at Aswan, for the umptieth time reaffirmed his full confidence that the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal will soon be finally formalized. At the same time, Egypt's acting Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali, speaking in the People's Assembly, made it clear that Cairo will sign a treaty even if Israel does not assume any obligations on the question of establishing a regime of so called "autonomy" in the occupied Western Bank of the Jordan.

Thus, the question now is already not even to link the Egyptian-Israeli treaty with a concrete time limit for granting an "autonomy" to the Western Bank and the Gaza sector. In his recent messages to As-Sadat, Israeli Premier Begin stated that the Camp David agreements envisage the setting up of an administrative council for those territories, the competence of which will be decided by Israel.

At present the problem of autonomy of the Western Bank of the Jordan is no longer on the agenda of the talks.

As-Sadat is ready to do everything that depends on him in order to sign a peace treaty with Israel. An insurmountable obstacle on this way is so far Tel Aviv's demand for a clearcut formalizatio of the priority of Egypt's obligations under the peace treaty with Israel before C ro's all the other bilateral and multilateral agreements both the existing ones and those which can be concluded in the future. It is exactly this condition that Israel regards as a criterion of Egypt's real desire to go to the establishment of peace with Israel. For fear of reaction on the part of Arab countries, As-Sadat is ready to give such assurances but only in a secret agreement.

Ankara, January 13, TASS--The aim of the Egyptian-Israeli separate collusion is to make Arab peoples fully dependent on the United States and to impose on them a Middle East "settlement" U.S. style, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), said in an interview with the newspaper CUMHURIYET. This is why, he emphasized, Arab peoples are resolutely rejecting this traitorous deal, considering that it not only fails to lead to peace and will also aggravate still more the explosive situation in the Middle East.

Yasir 'Arafat categorically rejected the plan agreed upon at Camp David by Egypt, Israel and the USA for granting a curtailed autonomy to the Palestinian population of the Western Bank and the Gaza Sector. He emphasized that the plan is aimed at creating a kind of "bantustan" in those territories, and giving the Palestinian people to Israel for eternal servitude.

Touching upon the characteristics of the draft Egyptian-Israeli treaty worked out by the USA, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee pointed out that its Article Six is overtly capitulatory for Egypt. It virtually gives Israel the right to manage Egypt's policy and its contacts with the Arabs, and places Cairo's relations with Tel Aviv above its relations with Arab states.

New York, January 13, TASS--King Husayn of Jordan said in an interview with a New York TIMES correspondent that the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks will never lead to a just Middle East settlement and a solution to the Palestinian problem. He pointed out that Jordan holds a different position on this question. The head of the Jordanian state declared for holding wide-scale talks on the Middle East at an earliest date with the participation of all the sides concerned and under the aegis of the U.N. Security Council.

King Husayn went on to say that all the Arabs, including the Palestinians, must work out a united line with regard to Israel and hold talks from the position of inter-Arab solidarity. He added that Egypt should realize that the Arabs are a united family and it is not a shepherd of it, and all the rest are not a herd that can be moved meekly in any direction.

The king made it clear that in the Palestinian question Jordan does not support As-Sadat's efforts aimed at granting a regime of "autonomous self-government" to the population of the Israeli occupied Western Bank of Jordan and the Gaza sector.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL ABU MAYZAR INTERVIEWED

LD141303Y Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, January 14, TASS--TASS correspondents Aleksandr Zhudro and Vadim Lagutin report:

A session of the National Council of Palestine is to open here tomorrow. In this connection, official representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar told TASS correspondents:

"The fourteenth session of the National Council of Palestine, the supreme legislative body of the Palestinian people, is being convened in conditions of a serious change of the Middle East situation. This is reflected in particular in the fact that it is for the first time over the recent ten years that the session of the National Council of Palestine is held not in Cairo.

"The Palestinian people is convening its highest forum in the capital of fraternal Syria, which together with PLO forms the central link of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation". "The most important item on the agenda of the forthcoming session, Abu Mayzar stressed, will be a debate on and adoption of a draft political program of Palestinian national unity drawn up jointly by all the organizations of the Palestine resistance movement. The program puts forward as the main objective of the Palestine resistance movement at the present stage the struggle against the Camp David accords and the plans of imposing the so-called 'administrative autonomy' in the occupied Arab territories. The program points out that the Middle East policy of the United States constitutes an open aggression against the Palestinian people."

"The program of unity, Abu Mayzar went on to say, reaffirms the main objectives of the struggle by PLO--implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people to return to the homeland, self-determination and creation of its own independent state. The document stresses the necessity of strengthening the alliance with the socialist countries, in the first place with the USSR, which consistently comes out for the restoration of the legitimate rights of our people."

"The members of the National Council of Palestine, Abu Mayzar said, will also examine the situation in Lebanon and the problem of relations between PLO and Jordan in the light of the decisions of the Baghdad summit meeting. Great attention will be devoted to questions pertaining to the struggle against the Israeli occupiers in the captured Arab territories. The session is also to adopt a PLO budget for 1979-1980 and elect a new Executive Committee."

"The latest events in the world arena, Abu Mayzar pointed out, were characterized by growing international support for the righteous cause of the Palestinian people and strengthening prestige of its sole legitimate representative--PLO. The events in Iran have greatly influenced the Middle East situation. The people of that country declared against the dominance of U.S. imperialism and its solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine.

"The United States and its allies have recently made attempts at taking the As-Sadat regime out of isolation in the Arab world, into which it got as a result of the capitulatory policy of the Egyptian leadership." Abu Mayzar stressed: "Of decisive significance for deepening As-Sadat's isolation were the decisions of the Damascus conference of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation and the Baghdad Summit meeting as well as the signing of the charter of joint national actions between Syria and Iraq."

We are confident that the Arab people will foil on the basis of these historical documents any conspiracies of international imperialism and Zionism and achieve triumph of their righteous cause," Abu Mayzar said in conclusion.

ARAB PAPERS ASSAIL U.S. 'PRESSURE IN GULF

LD132203Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Arab public circles have been expressing growing anxiety over the increased U.S. military presence in the gulf region. We like to remind our dear listeners that the number of U.S. Navy vessels stationed in that area has doubled recently. U.S. President Carter also ordered on Wednesday the deployment of an F-15 squadron consisting of 12 fighters and also a U.S. Army team of 300 men to Saudi Arabia.

Washington takes such measures as a means of exerting pressure on Iran. But the gulf area is first and foremost an Arab area. Therefore, a number of Arab political observers consider that the growing military capability in this area is of a nature hostile to the Arabs. For example, the Damascus paper TISHRIN said on Friday that Washington's steps are a provocation directed against the Arab countries.

In occupied Jerusalem, Arab newspapers strongly condemned Washington's decision to send a fighter squadron to Saudi Arabia. The paper ASH-SHA'B pointed out that the United States is trying to exploit the Iranian events to strengthen its activity in the gulf area and safeguard its influence there. Here, the important truth, namely, that the flexing of U.S. muscles in the gulf area is also aimed at pressuring Saudi Arabia which rejected the separate Camp David deal, can by no means be ruled out.

In any event, U.S. newspapers themselves have recently and more than once pointed out Washington's displeasure with the attitude of Riyadh toward this issue and also regarding the question of increasing oil prices.

PRC SUPPORT FOR AFRICAN LIBERATIONISTS 'PURE BLUFF'

LD150945Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Midtsev article: "Provocative Voyage"]

[Text] The visit to Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia and Zaire begun last week by PRC State Council Vice Premier Li Xiannian (Li Hsien-nien) has, alongside its officially declared, respectable and innocent aim of "developing friendship and cooperation with the African peoples," a somewhat unseemly inner purpose.

While in Zaire Li Xiannian can still count on understanding and support for the foreign policy pursued by China, which has become a loyal ally of imperialist and reactionary forces. In Tanzania, Zambia and Mozambique he will not, of course, succeed in avoiding hard talking and explanations as to why China hasdeserted the anti-imperialist struggle of southern Africa's peoples. Talk of this sort is inevitable at meetings with the leaders of the three "frontline" African states which, together with Angola and Botswana, bear the main brunt of aid to the liberation movements struggling against the racist regimes in Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa. They have for many years suffered piratical and unpunished attacks from Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa.

Meanwhile China has not only kept aloof from supporting the national liberation movements but in many cases has rendered invaluable services to the South African and Rhodesian racists and their Anglo-U.S. patrons. Li Xiannian's statement at a 7 January press conference in Tanzania that China "firmly supports the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their just struggle" is pure bluff.

First, China has trade relations with the Republic of South Africa. The Beijing (Peking) leaders are diffident about this, but the trade is openly reported in South African newspapers. Second, the South West Africa People's Organizations (SWAPO), which heads the struggle for Namibia's liberation and has been officially recognized by the United Nations as the sole and genuine representative of the Namibian people, was for a long time not recognized at all by Beijing, which was aiding a rival organization, the South West African National Union (SWANU), which has suffered total failure. Since 1974-1975 SWAPO, as is well known, has been relying in its struggle mainly on the hospitality and aid of People's Angola, with which Namibia has a common border. The PRC has not only failed even now to establish relations with the People's Republic of Angola, but is continuing to conduct hostile activity against it. Together with the South African racists, Beijing is supplying arms and other material to help bands from the antigovernment National Union for the Total Independence of Angola operating in the southern regions of Angola adjoining the Namibian border.

Third, Beijing is playing an equally treacherous role with respoect to the Zimbabwe liberation movement. Li Xiannian's statement at the above mentioned press conference that China firmly supports the just struggle for national indpendence waged by the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front is aimed at the blind faith of naive simpletons. He alleged that Mugabe and Nkomo are China's friends and that the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) and the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) maintain relations with China. "China's consistent position," Li Xiannian said, "consists in strengthening their unity in the interests of the struggle against the common enemy."

In actual fact, for many years Beijing has actively promoted the split in the Zimbabwe national liberation movement, slighting ZAPU and its leader J. Nkomo in every way and supporting ZANU, formerly headed by the Reverend Sithole. [paragraph continues]

He is now one of the West's three black puppets in the so-called "multiracial Rhodesian Government" headed by the racist Smith. China's consistent policy has been aimed at weakening and splitting the liberation movement in Rhodesia and blatantly playing along with the policy of the South African racists and their imperialist allies, seeking to delay the fall of the racist regimes in southern Africa.

Beijing has recently introduced "amendments" to its policy, announcing its support for the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. But in reality all its efforts are still aimed at strengthening the position held in the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front by pro-Beijing forces in the ZANU ranks and at weakening the positions of ZAPU, which it has not helped and in practice still does not really help. This policy essentially cancels out the Chinese leaders' pious declarations in support of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, aimed at adapting China's splittist course to the policy of the "frontline" African states and deceiving the African public.

China has pursued and continues to pursue a similar splittist line with respect to the national liberation movement in South Africa, where it supports the purportedly revolutionary but actually provocative pan-African congress, in whose ranks pro-Beijing agents operate. China opposes the true leader of the antiracist movement in the Republic of South Africa--the African National Congress--accusing this most senior organization, which relies on the aid of the "frontline" states and the OAU, of having close ties with the Soviet Union.

In an attempt to cover the tracks of Beijing's treacherous role with respect to the national liberation movement in southern Africa, Li Xiannian is courting the African states' leaders and trying to justify Beijing's policy of cooperating with imperialism. Thus, while giving assurances of support for "the great African people's heroic struggle," he noted that he had come "to learn from the great African people."

But Li Xiannian's first statements inAfrica already show that the high-ranking PRC figure has gone there not to learn, but to teach others, proclaiming the dubious "prospects for the development of mutual understanding and friendship" allegedly opened up by the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and by China's relations with the West "based on the principle of mutual advantage and equality."

At the same time the Beijing envoy is abusing the hospitality shown him in Africa by allowing himself to make offensive attacks against the Soviet Union and Cuba. Answering a question about Cuba's role in international affairs at a press conference in Dar es Salaam, Li Xiannian flouted the most elementary diplomatic etiquette and called it reactionary.

Thus, in the mouth of an official PRC representative, Cuba's noble role in helping African peoples struggling against colonialism and racism is slanderously declared "reactionary," while China's direct and indirect complicity with the forces of imperialism, colonialism and racism is made out to be "support" for the African peoples' liberation struggle.

PRC SUPPORT FOR SECESSIONISTS IN NORTHEAST INDIA DENOUNCED

OW121438Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 10 Jan 79 OW

[Report from Radio Moscow correspondent in New Delhi]

[Text] Everyone knows that with Beijing's [Peking's] connivance and complete support, secessionists in Nagaland and Mizoram are carrying out sabotage. The rebels receive military training in China. Beijing also provides them with weapons, mobile radio transmitters and anti-Indian materials. Encouraged by Beijing, these lackeys, misled by Maoist propaganda, continue their terrorist and sabotage activities, murdering political figures. The goal of Beijing's hostile policy is to make India's northeast region secede from India. Indian papers report that recently China began to deploy troops near Pomo Tsho, which is near the Bhutan-China border. India considers this as direct incitement of anti-Indian elements in the Himalayan kingdom.

According to Asian press reports, Chinese agents have been colluding with the U.S. propaganda organ in Bhutan. Their mission is to bring about a revision or abrogation of the India-Bhutan treaty. According to this treaty, Bhutan accepts Indian Government proposals on foreign affairs matters. It is easy to see the ultimate goal of Beijing's sinister scheme: Sow dissension in strategically important northeast India and fulfill expansionist plans. Beijing is carrying out anti-Indian sabotage in many fields. The PATRIOT, a New Delhi paper, pointed out that China is trying to increase its pressure on India and is attempting to negotiate the normalization of China-India relations from a position of strength.

PRC-U.S. Alliance 'Heightening Tensions'

LD121824Y Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

["Beijing [Peking] and CIA's Incendiary Activites"--TASS headline]

[Text] Delhi, January 12, TASS--The newspaper PATRIOT reports that piratic raids of separatist elements on peaceful people of villages in Sibsagar and Dayanagpur districts, raids that are unprecedented in their cruelty continue in Assam. The newspaper writes that the Indian public now has convincing proofs that these sorties of separatists from the Naga tribe were thoroughly planned in advance. The Beijing leaders have no wish to give up aid to rebels in Nagaland. This aid consists in supplying armaments and military equipment to rebels, in training spies and saboteurs in China and bringing them into the Indian territory. The Government of India and countries that are its neighbors are well aware about the plans of the CIA to instigate separatist elements in those countries to the struggle for creation of independent and sovereign states" of separate tribes. It is obvious, the newspaper stresses, that consolidation of the Chinese-U.S. alliance that is now taking place, as well as Beijing's and Washington's practical plans are aimed at stepping up the activity of separatists in the area so as to heighten tensions there.

Prime Minister Desai Studies Situation

LD132348Y Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Delhi, January 13, TASS--The intensification of the Beijing [Peking]-backed separatist movement in India's north east is a source of grave concern for the country's ruling circles.

Indian Prime Minister M. Desai decided to set up a commission to study the situation in that area and investigate into the cases of armed attacks by rebels of the Naga tribe at peaceful civilians. Troops in Assam State have been alerted following the order of the defence minister.

A decision to this effect was taken after new bandit sorties by the separatists, whose actions are controlled from China, became known. According to latest data, the number of victims of these attacks is more than 2,000. 27 thousand inhabitants were forced to leave their homes and find refuge in special camps.

Newspapers report on the tragedy of Nahoti Village, where bandits made brutal short work of the population and burnt some 200 houses. Only a few inhabitants could escape death by taking to the jungle.

As was repeatedly pointed out in the Indian press, separatist sentiments in India are fomented by Beijing, which lavishly supplies Naga rebels with arms and trains them in special saboteur camps in China's territory. The newspaper PATRIOT, a publication of India's progressive public, stresses that these actions by Beijing are part of carefully elaborated strategy directed at undermining the country's unity. Acting this way the Beijing leadership strives to increase pressure to bear on India and hold talks with it on normalizing interstate relations from the positions of strength.

Indian CP Leader Condemns Raids

LD141805Y Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 14, TASS--Bandits of the Naga tribe trained at special Chinese schools are continuing armed attacks against civilians in India's Assam State. The rebels have modern weapons and long-distance communication equipment. Reporting on it, the PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL agency points out that the raiders had been sent into India from Chinese camps for the training of saboteurs and had Chinese weapons. The agency quotes diplomatic observers as noting that the bandit raids by the rebels had been planned by Beijing [Peking] for bringing pressure to bear on India during the Indian-Chinese talks scheduled to be held in February this year. Another aim of Chinese blackmail, the PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL stresses, consists in Beijing's striving to divert India's attention at the forthcoming talks from discussing territorial issues.

General Secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India Rajeshwara Rao resolutely condemned the bandit raids of Naga separatists trained in China against civilians in Sibsagar area in Assam State in the east of India, as a result of which a large number of civilians was killed and injured.

The situation, which emerged on the border between Assam and Nagaland states, remains tense, R. Rao said. The separatists attack not only unarmed civilians, but also reinforced police duty details specially stationed in that area. Twenty-seven thousand inhabitants were forced to leave their homes and settle in the refugee camps specially set up by the government. The leader of the Communist Party of India called for urgent measures for aid to the refugees, for supplying them with food and clothing and creating conditions, in which people can live without fear for their lives.

R. Rao demanded that an end be resolutely put to bandit acts of armed Naga rebels.

INDOCHINA

COMMENTARY ON NEW GOVERNMENT, SITUATION IN CAMBODIA CONTINUES

Cambodian Forces Advance

LD131238Y Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Bangkok, January 13, TASS--The KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY repots that mass meetings are being held in Phnom Penh and other cities and areas of Kampuchea. Participants in the meeting are hailing the great victory of the people, the founding of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and proclamation of the people's republic.

Addressing a meeting in Phnom Penh, speakers stressed the importance of the successes of the revolutionary forces, which routed the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. They expressed unanimous support for the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and its manifesto providing for the construction of peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea, which embarked on the road of socialism.

Participants in the meeting addressed a letter to the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation declaring their determination to implement all the objectives mapped out by the front, to enhance revolutionary vigilance and make every effort for the construction of a new life.

Mass meetings were also held in the provinces of Kratie, Takeo, Savay Rieng, Ratanakiri, Stung Treng and others. People express satisfaction with the political program of the National United Front providing in particular for the setting up of people's committees as well as for the adoption of a number of urgent measures for material aid to the inhabitants returning home from the forced labour camps established by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime.

Battambang 'Liberated'

LD130410Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0340 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

["Successes of the Revolutionary Forces"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bangkok--The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea, together with the insurgent population, liberated the towns of Battambang and Siem Reap in the northwest of the country on 12 January, the KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY (SPK) has reported. Battambang is the second largest town in Kampuchea. A large quantity of arms and military equipment, and also aircraft found at airfields, were seized during the operation. The Revolutionary Armed Forces have taken posession of the big military air base in Kompong Chnang. In the past, this base was built and equipped by China.

The SPK agency reports that the world-famous cultural monument of the Kampuchean people--the Angkor complex of temples--passed into the hands of the revolutionary forces during the operation to liberate Battambang and Siem Reap without a fight and was not damaged.

Ieng Sary Welcomed in Beijing

LD132150Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Here is a cable from Beijing [Peking]. On Friday evening Ieng Sary, the former minister of foreign affairs of the Phnom Penh clique, overthrown by the Kampuchean people, arrived in the Chinese capital from Hong Kong.

According to an AFP report he was welcomed at the airport by Gen Biao [Keng Piao], vice premier of the Chinese State Council, and other officials. His hospitable hosts right away assigned a separate residence to the butcher of the Kampuchean people. The protege of the Beijing leaders, who was expelled from Kampuchea by the uprisen people, can now feel calm under the wing of his patrons. During the next few days in all probability the other leaders of the bloody Phnom Penh regime, Pol Pot and Khieu Samphan, will also be appearing in China. One may rest assured that they too will find refuge with the Chinese leaders.

Return to Normal Life

LD1212537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Skvortsov report under general heading "Cambodia: Dawn of a New Life"]

[Text] Hanoi, 9 January--The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea formed in Phnom Penh has distributed to all provinces its first statement, which has been warmly welcomed by the population.

The statement says that, under the banner of the just struggle of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], the people who rose to the struggle and their armed forces have put an end to the dictatorial and fascist regime of the clique of foreign reaction's minions and have taken full possession of their country.

According to reports reaching here from Phnom Penh a euphoric atmosphere reigns in the rejuvenated, festively decked city. Order and safety have been restored on the streets. Agitation groups are explaining the KNUFNS program to the population and are organizing the restoration of normal production and daily life. Specially formed teams of young people are clearing the quarters which had not been swept during the last days of the overthrown clique and which are piled high with garbage. Outside the city the peasants have returned to the fields where the dry-season rice is ripening. The first sacks of threshed grain are already reaching the granaries.

The urgent restoration of bridges, roads and other facilities damaged during the recent fighting is now under way in the provinces. Thus normal traffic has been restored over the bridge in Svay Rieng city. Life is returning to normal in the city, liberated 4 January, just as it is in the capital.

SPK on 'Normalization'

LD1219217 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] New York, January 12, TASS--An AP correspondent reports from Bangkok that tens of thousands of Kampucheans are now returning to their native villages to the north of Phnom Penh after living in communes for over three years. The KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY (SPK) reports that thousands of oxen-drawn carts are taking children and scant belongings from Minot and Coret to their native places of Molu and Stung in Kompong Cham Province, 80 kilometres north-east of Phnom Penh.

People had at gunpoint to leave the cities and settle down in rural districts after Pol Pot seized power in Kampuchea in April, 1975.

A SPK correspondent reports that in the newly liberated villages people pour out into the street to greet their liberators. Many are in tears telling about the killing of their relatives by soldiers of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

"For the first time in many years, young men and women were singing when gathering the harvest... There is fire again in the hearts in the villages near road 7 where life is now being revived," the SPK correspondent says. "You have come too late," said a man. "There are only four left of my family of nine". "Pol Pot's agents beat my wife to death. You should have captured him in Phnom Penh and showed his bloodthirsty face to all."

The SPK correspondent says that the Kampucheans, hating the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, are helping their liberators with destroying what remained of the enemy troops.

There is more and more evidence showing that a real slaughter took place in Kampuchea, an AP correspondent reports. Many died of disease and hunger especially in the early days of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime.

SRV Communique on Cambodia

LD131413Y Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, January 13, TASS--The Government of the SRV and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea agreed to hold a bilateral high-level meeting in Phnom Penh shortly in order to strengthen relations of friendship and all round cooperation between the two countries, to settle questions concerning the consequences of the frontier war which was imposed on them by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and to render each other mutual assistance in construction and defence of their countries and to contribute actively to peace and stability in South East Asia. This is announced in a communique of the Foreign Ministry of the SRV, circulated here today.

Hanoi Rally for Envoys

LD121618Y Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, January 12, TASS--Representatives of the public circles of the Vietnamese capital have welcomed heartily the envoys of the Kampuchean people at a huge meeting in Hanoi, organized on the initiative of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front of Vietnam.

Addressing the meeting, Roh Samai, general secretary of the Central Committee of the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea, said that after their victory in the struggle against imperialist aggression the Kampuchean people got an opportunity to live in peace and to devote their energies to the restoration of the country and to the building of a prospering state. The events in our country, he continued, developed, however, contrary to the aspirations of the people. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique betrayed the revolution and became an instrument of China's expansionism and great-power hegemonism.

Scores of thousands of Chinese advisers, dispatched to Kampuchea, the speaker noted, established complete control over the administrative apparatus and armed forces of their puppets.

Copying the "Cultural Revolution", the Phnom Penh time-servers carried out wholesale repressions in the party, in the armed forces, among cadres. They have annihilated millions of people, who loved their country most sincerely. As a result, almost three million people have perished as a result of this brutal terror. The entire country was turned into a concentration camp. People were herded into forced labour communes of the Chinese type.

There were frequent cases when the population of whole villages was put to death. People were mowed down with machine-guns and their bodies were thrown into rivers, lakes, or huge trench-like graves.

The nation rose up in arms against the pro-Beijing [Peking] clique immediately after these reactionaries came to power. The United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea was created as a result of this struggle throughout the country. The dictatorial fascist regime was liquidated under its banner and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea was set up to carry out the functions of government.

At the present time, Roh Samai said, our country is fully liberated. Having acquired peace, democratic rights and liberties, our people are getting down to the restoration of the country and building of their state. There are many difficulties on our way, but the people will surmount them and will build up a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, nonaligned Kampuchea advancing along the road leading to socialism.

Atrocities Under Pol Pot

LD141902Y Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Text] New York, January 14, TASS--The criminal regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary, overthrown by the people, for more than three years had practised in Kampuchea the policy of terror and genocide against the country's population. This is irrefutably evidenced by the Kampuchean refugees' eye-witness accounts as well as by photographs and other documents published in the U.S. press.

The New York POST newspaper emphasizes that the pro-Chinese Pol Pot regime systematically carried out the policy of genocide against the people of Kampuchea. The newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out editorially that the rule of that regime became the years of terror against the country's population. The newspaper points out that that was the biggest outburst of violence in contemporary history. An experiment in genocide is how the TIME magazine qualifies the policy of the Phnom Penh clique. The magazine points out that that policy fully conformed to the principles of the "Cultural Revolution" of Mao Zedong [Mao Tse-tung].

TIME magazine writes that already several days after the regime's advent to power, black-uniformed soldiers had opened fire in Phnom Penh. That signalled the beginning of the driving of Phnom Penh residents to rural areas. The young and the old, the sick and the sound--all were ordered at the sub-machine gun point to go into the streets and head for the suburbs. The soldiers had spared nobody--even more than 20,000 patients of local hospitals including the dying persons, those heavily ill and expectant mothers had been driven into the streets. Soldiers had interrupted surgical operations, and ordered the moaning people to get up from the beds.

TIME magazine writes that thousands had died along the way--either of wounds or loss of blood, or starvation. Many had been killed by soldiers when they no longer had strength to obey orders. Practically all urban residents of Kampuchea had fallen victim to the forcible resettlement to rural areas.

The NATION magazine emphasizes that not more than 15 thousand residents had remained in the Kampuchean capital. The magazine writes that, according to eye-witness accounts, one could see dead bodies of killed men, women and children, decaying in the hot sun in Phnom Penh streets for a long time. The press emphasizes that the people driven away from cities had been forced to work seventeen hours a day on the rice fields and irrigation structures. The newspaper Washington POST publishes a photograph which shows people harnessed to ploughs knee-deep in water, and guarded by armed soldiers. The photograph shows a dead woman in the foreground.

The inhuman policy of the criminal clique could not but arouse the Kampucheans' protests. Any discontent, however, had been ruthlessly suppressed by the authorities. As the READER'S DIGEST magazine reports, in January 1977 the Phnom Penh authorities had dealt away with the participants in an action of protest in one of the provinces. The magazine writes that some leaders of the action were put [as received] soldiers into helicopters and sent away to Phnom Penh from where they never returned. Three people had been poured over with gasoline and burnt alive. The residents of the near-by settlements were likewise subjected to sanguinary repressions. In one of them, according to the story related by Prak Ling Horn, 23, people had been driven into a building and atrociously beaten by heavy bamboo sticks. None managed to escape.

The magazine writes in conclusion that the stories related by the Kampuchean refugees irrefutably evidence that the bloody tortures and mass killings had been the usual practice in the period of the rule of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

Phnom Penh Symbol of Peace

LD121521Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent M. Ilinskiy report: "Triumph of Just Cause"]

[Excerpt] Hanoi--On Monday morning the first photographs from liberated Kampuchea were received--12 freshly printed pictures showing soldiers of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] Revolutionary Armed Forces. They are being greeted warmly by inhabitants of the capital which has been liberated from fascist gloom. Happiness and joy are seen on the people's faces as well as smiles on the streets of Phnom Penh, Kompong Som, Svay Rieng and Lomphat, Kratie and Kompong Cham....

The country's population sees the KNUFNS policy as salvation from the terror of the reactionary pro-Beijing [Peking] regime. They wholeheartedly welcome the minimum political program that has been proclaimed by the front and which totally guarantees civil rights and freedoms for the population. It will guarantee for the country the development of fraternal relations of friendship, neighborliness and cooperation with all Southeast Asian countries.

The criminal division of the population into three caste categories, as was the case under the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, has now been ended in Kampuchea. Kampuchea's citizens have been declared equal in their rights and duties. All of the punitive services of the pro-Chinese regime are being destroyed. People's committees, which will be entrusted with the administration and maintenance of order and security, are being created at local levels. The front program outlines specific measures for a revival of culture, education and public health and provides for respect of the population's religious beliefs. The Phnom Penh regime soldiers who have surrendered to the patriots are being given the opportunity to return to their families and to work on equal terms with Kampuchea's other citizens.

"The Kampuchean revolution's tremendous victory," writes NHAN DAN, organ of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee in an editorial, "is a wonderful culmination of the historic struggle by three fraternal countries--Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea--for independence and freedom. The traditions of our three fraternal peoples' struggle against the common enemies are an invincible and great force. The victory of the Kampuchean revolution fills all Vietnamese people with a sense of enthusiasm, as was the case in spring 1975."

There can be no doubt that the KNUFNS' victory will contribute to transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, independence, freedom, stability and prosperity. All the world's progressive public welcomes the Kampuchean patriots' wonderful victory and expresses the hope that henceforth peace will be restored once and for all on Indochinese soil.

PRC To Continue Interference

LD121924Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Kampuchea has been proclaimed a people's republic. A manifesto has been issued in this connection by the People's Revolutionary Council of that country, led by Heng Samrim. The manifesto clearly defines the country's course now that Kampuchea has freed itself from the dictatorial gang. This is what our commentator Yuriy Yakovlev writes:

In domestic policy this first of all means a guarantee of democratic freedom. In foreign policy it's the readiness to develop peaceful, friendly relations with all countries according to the principles of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs and genuine equality. Now this is confirmation at government level of the program of the United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea. The appearance of the front was a legitimate result of the Kampuchean people's protests against the regime imposed on them by Beijing [Peking], the regime that doomed the people to the condition of meek slaves, a regime [words indistinct] violence whose victims could be counted in millions, a regime that had nothing in common with socialism.

That former Phnom Penh regime has become odious in the eyes of the world public. Yet, now when the Kampuchean people have freed themselves of it, the deposed rulers have found protectors, not acting openly however. At the same time they [word indistinct] and idea that has survived from a regime no longer exists, I mean the calling of the United Nations Security Council meeting on the Kampuchean issue. These actions look thoroughly absurd at a time when the sole representative of the people, the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, has rejected the idea and called it interference in the country's internal affairs.

Who will benefit from the Security Council meeting? Of course, Beijing will. With its vicious slander against Vietnam it would like to draw the attention of the world community away from its own expansionist designs in Southeast Asia. Throughout the years of rule by Pol Pot and Ieng Sary Beijing dominated Kampuchea like a province of its own. It was on its instructions that so-called social experiments were carried out in that country accompanied by massive repressions. Beijing is entirely to blame for the armed provocations by the Pol Pot clique against Vietnam.

Today the Western press is discussing from every possible angle the openly expressed intention of Beijing to continue interfering in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. The tone of the commentaries is generally one and the same, no denunciation is made of the Beijing rulers, in fact they are encouraged in such interference. But that is precisely what the Beijing rulers need to worsen the situation in Southeast Asia. For this purpose they are trying to speculate on the United Nations Security Council for their own ends. This is a point to ponder by those people who make declarations about the necessity to show concern for the Kampuchean people. Indeed, it is necessary to protect the Kampucheans. According to a recent comment in the Indian newspaper PATRIOT, the goal today is to protect their country against pressure by Beijing in the diplomatic, military, economic, political and other fields. The paper has correctly named the party that is to blame. The same opinion is given by the progressive public of many countries.

JAPAN SLOW IN ACTING TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH USSR

OW131319Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 12 Jan 79 OW

[Commentary by Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov]

[Text] Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira told his first press conference since his inauguration that one of Japan's important diplomatic goals is to maintain friendly relations with the Soviet Union. Later, meeting Japan Socialist Party [JSP] Chairman Asukata prior to his departure for a visit to the Soviet Union at the head of a JSP delegation, Prime Minister Ohira said he thinks that there are no problems that might hamper the strengthening of friendly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

At his New Year's press conference on 4 January, the Japanese prime minister stressed that he wants to further deepen Japanese-Soviet mutual understanding and cooperation in all fields.

It was expected that these statements would be followed by concrete actions. However, no actions have yet been taken and the statements, which were believed to be good, are gradually losing their value.

Some television and newspaper commentators whom I have met explained to me that the Japanese Government has not taken any action because it is waiting for a proposal to be advanced by the Soviet side. However, the Soviet Union has already made proposals, such as a draft neighborly cooperation treaty and a draft intergovernmental economic agreement.

Some attribute the Japanese Government's sluggish attitude to the fact that it is now time for it to formulate its budget and get this approved by the Diet. Formulating a budget is certainly an important and very difficult task for the government in view of the present economic situation. However, Prime Minister Ohira said that the strengthening of Japan's relations with the Soviet Union is one of Japan's important goals.

Japan will soon hold local elections and then host a Tokyo summit of advanced capitalist nations, constantly ignoring one of its so-called important goals. Japanese journalists believe that the reason for Japan's failure to take any concrete action on improving relations with the Soviet Union lies in Japan's traditional, apparently senseless position toward the so-called northern territories issue. I think that they are correct.

The Soviet Union has clearly expressed its view on this issue and will never change it. To demand a part of Soviet territory only means that Japan has no intention to translate its statements into action. Many people in Japan have said so. For instance, Kikuo Sato, JIJI TSUSHIN chief commentator, wrote in an article for the SEKAI SHUHO magazine that taking the nation's long-range interests and practical possibilities into consideration, it is necessary to reconsider the traditional position of persisting in the demand for a package return of the northern territories. Sato went on to say that a wise decision should be made once and for all so Japan would not be scoffed at by wiser, future generations.

In his first press conference, Prime Minister Ohira stressed that he wanted to go along with the people. He is expected to keep pace with his Cabinet members, at least. One of his Cabinet members, Tokusaburo Kosaka, wrote in the Japan TIMES that Japan should not continue rejecting the Soviet proposal for the conclusion of neighborly cooperation treaty.

Kosaka wrote the article before his appointment to the post of Economic Planning Agency director general. However, Kosaka's opinion does not seem to have changed since his appointment to the Cabinet post. If Prime Minister Ohira accepts Kosaka's opinion, it will find expression in a concrete action logically born out of the prime minister's statements.

JAPANESE TRADE CONCESSIONS TO U.S. MADE UNDER PRESSURE

LD142040Y Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, January 14, TASS--Under the U.S. pressure Japan had to make considerable concessions at the talks on bilateral trade in textiles. The talks ended in Tokyo. Thus, the Japanese side agreed to an extension of the list of goods the import of which into the USA is limited. The five-day talks revealed the entire acuteness of the Japanese-U.S. trade and economic contradictions in which textiles are only one of elements of the sides' clash of interests. The USA is pressuring Japan on all the fronts of economic contacts with a view to achieving a cut in deliveries of Japanese goods to the USA.

MOSCOW RADIO INTERVIEWS KOMEITO DELEGATION LEADER TADA

OW110600Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 10 Jan 79 OW

[Remarks by Japanese House of Councilors member Shogo Tada, head of Komeito delegation visiting USSR, in 9 Jan Moscow interview to station reporter Ushakov--recorded]

[Text] Our third Komeito delegation to the Soviet Union, its leader and six members, arrived in Moscow on 7 January. During its stay in the Soviet Union until 10 January, the delegation is scheduled to visit Moscow and Leningrad. Our delegation came here to work sincerely to promote friendship and mutual understanding with the Soviet Union. We are visiting here at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. We have paid courtesy calls on Chairman Kruglova of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the maritime fleet minister, the (?culture) minister, and Fish Industry Minister Ishkov. During our calls we had opportunities to hear their very useful views. We want to try to further deepen economic and cultural exchanges and promote friendship between two excellent neighbors, the Soviet Union and Japan. We could clearly observe that the Soviet people love peace and culture and invariably work sincerely toward world peace. Although we belong to an opposition party, we will do our best to further deepen friendship between Japan and the Soviet Union in all areas.

PRAVDA DENOUNCES 'REVIEW' OF ROK PULLOUT PLANS

LD111341Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[D. Kosyrev commentary: "And the Real Reasons?"; first paragraph is REUTER report]

[Text] Washington, 7 Jan--REUTER--State Department spokesman H. Carter has stated that it is planned to review the decision on withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea.

The decision to withdraw 30,000 U.S. soldiers from South Korea over 5 years was taken by the U.S. administration in 1977. Repeated attempts since that time to amend these commitments, extend the planned withdrawal schedule and strengthen the Seoul dictator's army show how concerned the Pentagon strategists are to maintain their "military presence" in the Far East.

And now it is planned to review the decision adopted earlier. Now the United States not only does not intend to withdraw its troops from South Korea, but intends to step up its military presence there. In particular, it is proposed to increase the U.S. Air Force in South Korea by 20 percent. What? The story being disseminated by Washington is that Pentagon intelligence has obtained "new information" indicating an "underestimate of the threat" allegedly existing to Seoul from outside. The so-called leaking of "secret" information is a well-tried method used by the Pentagon and other Washington agencies when they are planning new or additional military measures. Obviously the moment for the "review" was not chosen by chance. Was not the U.S. administration's decision a result of the conclusion of the Peace and Friendship Treaty between Japan and China and the political rapprochement between the United States and the Beijing [Peking] hegemonists? And is there really so little foundation for reports which have appeared in the foreign press to the effect that Seoul is trying to arrange a dialog with Beijing?

SENATORS, KOREA'S PAK DISCUSS STRENGTHENING MILITARY TIES

LD142048Y Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

["Building Up Military Potential"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, January 14, TASS--Questions pertaining to a strengthening of military ties between the USA and South Korea and build up of the might of the Seoul army were discussed in the course of the meeting in Seoul between a delegation of the U.S. Senate Armed Forces Committee and Pak Chong-hui. According to reports from Seoul, in the course of the meeting between the U.S. delegation led by Senator S. Nunn and dictator Pak Chong-hui special attention was devoted to the problem of relations between South Korea and Beijing [Peking]. Before the visit to South Korea, the American delegation visited Japan and China. Local observers explained the tour of the Far East by the U.S. senators by a deepening of Washington's military contacts with Tokyo, Beijing and Seoul. It was earlier reported that the United States had prepared a plan for a full modernization and reequipment of the armed forces of the Seoul regime, whose implementation will cost almost two billion dollars. In its turn, the Congress has already approved the proposal by the U.S. administration that South Korea be supplied with 800 million dollars worth of military equipment and material. The South Korean Army is supplied with perfected types of American tanks, helicopters, artillery pieces and other military equipment.

JOURNAL PRAISES 'GLORIOUS' SOVIET-DPRK FRIENDSHIP

SK130021Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 12 Jan 79 SK

[Text] A commentary called "Soviet-Korea Cooperation," written by historians (Asulov) and (Alushev), appeared in a recent issue of the magazine PROBLEMY DALNEGO VOSTOKA. Recalling the history of the development of Soviet-Korea solidarity, the writers said that Soviet-Korea cooperation is developing in various fields and has greatly contributed to the common goal of socialist and communist construction in our two countries. The commentary pointed out that the experiences of the DPRK in socialist construction has provided the (?lesson) that the invincible unity, friendship and close cooperation of all socialist countries based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are necessary for the successful advance of each socialist country along the road of socialism. The writers said that the Soviet people will continue to develop the tradition of glorious Soviet-Korea friendship in the future, too.

RESHUFFLE IN KAZAKH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REPORTED

AU121807Y Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 10 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium has resolved to appoint Comrade Vasiliy Andreyevich Grebenyuk as Kazakh Council of Ministers first deputy chairman.

[Signed] Abdukarimov, chairman, and Abayeva, secretary of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium. Alma-Ata, the Government House, 10 January 1979.

The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium relieved Comrade Sergey Artemovich Smirnov of the duties of Kazakh Council of Ministers first deputy chairman in connection with his retirement. The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium relieved Comrade Vasiliy Andreyevich Grebenyuk of the duties of Kazakh minister of nonferrous metallurgy in connection with his transfer to another job.

CPSU LEADERS FORM HONOR GUARD BY GRISHMANOV COFFIN

LD121149Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Text] On 8 January Moscow bade its last farewell to Ivan Aleksandrovich Grishmanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, Hero of Socialist Labor, and USSR minister of the construction materials industry. The Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army bore funeral decorations. The coffin containing the body of the deceased was placed on a pedestal decorated with flowers. On the red satin were the gold star of a Hero of Socialist Labor and the other awards with which I.A. Grishmanov's services were marked. There were many wreaths in the hall. The ribbon on one of them bore the inscription: "To Ivan Aleksandrovich Grishmanov From the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers." The honor guard was changed every 3 minutes.

The funeral vigil was carried out by Comrades V.V. Grishin, A.P. Kirilenko, V.V. Kuznetsov, N.A. Tikhonov, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, Ya.P. Ryabov and M.S. Gorbachev.

Also in the honor guard were deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, and executives of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers. A funeral meeting took place at the Novodevichye Cemetery, where I.A. Grishmanov was buried. The meeting was addressed by V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and representatives of production collectives.

ELECTORAL COMMISSION CHAIRMAN REVIEWS ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LD130034Y Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

["Triumph of Soviet Democracy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 12, TASS--"The election campaign in the USSR is a great event in the life of the country. During these days the Soviet people demonstrate again their unity and cohesion round the CPSU, their undivided support for the foreign and home policies of the party and government," Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the Central Electoral Commission, said to a TASS correspondent. The elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet are scheduled for March 4.

The election campaign, he said, caused great political and labour enthusiasm among the people. Labour collectives of factories, institutions, collective and state farms, assume socialist pledges for further enhancing the efficiency of production and carrying out ahead of schedule their 1979 assignments of the five-year plan.

"The activity and civic maturity of the Soviet people are especially manifest at the current, extremely important, stage of the campaign when candidates for the Supreme Soviet are being nominated," Shibayev said. "Workers, collective farmers and intellectuals, attending election meetings nominate for the Soviet parliament people who have distinguished themselves in their work and in their political and public activities."

The first candidates nominated by many labour collectives were Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

"The salient feature of the present election," Aleksey Shibayev said, "is that they are to be held after the adoption of the new Constitution of the USSR, an outstanding document in which it is recorded that a society of developed socialism and a socialist state of the entire people have been built in the USSR. The fundamental law invests all the activity of the Supreme Soviet and other government bodies with deeper content. In the conditions of developed socialism, the deputies are to work still more actively for a fuller and more rational use of national resources."

The new law on elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which was framed on the basis of the Constitution, ensures a broad, free and businesslike discussion of the qualities of every candidate, and extends the time limits of such discussions. The Central Electoral Commission, Aleksey Shibayev said, sees to it that these provisions of the law are actively used. This will help nominate the worthiest and most respected people to the Supreme Soviet.

Among the duties of the Central Electoral Commission, Shibayev said, is to control observance of the law on elections and to ensure its uniform application throughout the territory of the USSR. On voting day the electoral commission is to sum up data on the progress of voting and after it is over, will count votes and check the correctness of electoral procedure for every deputy.

The Central Electoral Commission, Aleksey Shibayev said, will do its best to discharge its mission with success.

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN KOMSOMOL CC RESHUFFLE--Tasks stemming from the decisions of the November 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and from Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the plenum were discussed at a plenum of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee in Kiev on 10 January. The plenum examined an organizational issue. Comrade Beloblotskiy was relieved of the duties of Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee second secretary and Bureau member. Comrade Soldatenko was elected Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee second secretary. The plenum elected Comrade (Shvetsova) Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee secretary and Bureau member, after relieving Comrade Chervyakova of these duties in connection with her departure for training. Comrade Kryuchkov, chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the plenum proceedings. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 10 Jan 79 AU]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

LATVIAN CP OFFICIAL CITES GOVERNMENT'S "SELFLESS" AID

LD130746Y Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Riga, January 13, TASS--"The victory of Soviet power in Latvia has made it possible to create a new socio-economic structure in full conformity with the historical traditions, the real conditions and requirements of the Latvian people," a TASS correspondent was told by Avgust Voss, first secretary of the Communist Party CC of that Soviet Baltic republic.

Soviet power was established in Latvia 60 years ago. Then, economic management along socialist lines was started within a short period. The very first decrees guaranteed the basic rights of citizens of the republic--to work, rest, free education, medical attendance, social maintenance in old age. "The suppression of Soviet power in Latvia by the forces of home and foreign counterrevolution artifically interrupted its socialist development contrary to the will of the people. It was only in 1940, after the restoration of Soviet power in Latvia and its joining the USSR, that it gained genuine national sovereignty," Avgust Voss pointed out.

"We would not be able to traverse a road equal to a century, over such a short historical period, had it not been for the selfless and generous aid by the other Soviet republics," Avgust Voss stressed. Latvia, which does not have its own natural resources with the exception of peat, was among the industrially underdeveloped countries of Europe. Today it manufactures in a matter of nine days as much industrial products as was put out in a year in the bourgeois times. The republic has turned from an importer into an exporter of industrial products, which are supplied today to one hundred countries.

Latvia has outstripped Britain, France, the FRG, and Sweden in the rate of her per capita industrial growth. The republic's population has increased by a third during the post war period, (now it is 2.5 million), while its housing stock grew two-fold. Every fifth inhabitant of the republic receives a new flat annually.

The Soviet Constitution, Avgust Voss said, has given the Letts equal rights with all peoples of the Soviet Union. In spite of the fact that Latvia's population makes less than one per cent of the Soviet Union's population, it has the same representation at the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in the Supreme Court and other organs of power, like the other Soviet republics.

Avgust Voss said that "impressive progress in all fields of life has been achieved due to the fact that socialism is a truly democratic blending of the interests of each individual republic with the interests of the whole multinational Soviet state."

BRIEFS

TV IN BAM SETTLEMENTS--Mogot and Lapri settlements in the central section of the BAM railway are now able to receive central television programs. Stable reception has been insured by powerful relay stations which have been constructed along the railway line route between Tynda and Berkakit. Television viewing will soon be available to Khorogochi and (Bedkol) settlements. A network of relay stations is being constructed along the BAM railway route. By the end of the year television viewing will be available to construction workers along a railway route more than 700 kilometers long.
[Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 12 Jan 79 OW]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 10-14 JAN

LD130430/LD150328 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 10 January reports that in Omskaya Oblast nearly 90 percent of the seeds for grain crops have been readied for spring sowing.

At 1100 GMT the radio states that in Moldavia the preparation of cereal seeds for spring sowing has been completed. According to a correspondent's report, this spring corn will be sown on over 300,000 hectares in the republic. This year it is expected that minimum yields will be around 50 quintals per hectare, as compared with yields of 45-48 quintals per hectare last year. The radio adds that almost 50 percent of the planted area will be sown with new locally selected hybrids with potential yields of 60-70 quintals per hectare. These early-ripening and average-ripening hybrids include Moldavskiy-250 and Moldavskiy-251, which are early ripening, and Moldavskiy-385 and Moldavskiy-102, which are average-ripening. In addition to 35,000 tons of first-generation seeds, over 20,000 tons of second-generation seeds have been laid in. All of the second-generation seeds will be delivered to other republics. At 0500 GMT on 11 January the radio reports that in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR over 90 percent of the republic's seeds have been brought up to sowing standards in preparation for the spring sowing. New high-yield varieties of corn will be sown for the first time on large areas in the autonomous republic this spring. These include the hybrid (Nagrada), which is the work of Krasnodarskaya and Checheno-Ingushskaya selectionists, and (Knyazha)-611, the product of Bulgarian selectionists. These new varieties are drought-resistant and ripen almost a month earlier than their predecessors. In Odessaskaya Oblast 22,000 tractors have been overhauled. This represents almost 85 percent of the tractor pool needed for the spring work. A new state farm--(Krizhegovskiy)--has been set up in Murmanskaya Oblast. It will specialize in poultry. Another large farm has been built near Murmansk. Also, construction of a broiler-breeding combine is beginning. It should be commissioned next year.

The radio adds that work is beginning on cultivating the Beshkent Valley and that the first of four farms--the Rossiya Kolkhoz--is now being set up. In the next fiscal period 12,000 new hectares will be devoted to cotton production.

At 2300 GMT on 12 January the radio reports that special attention is being given to seeds in preparation for spring in Novosibirskaya Oblast. The Ordynskiy and Dovolenskiy rayons, important areas for grain production, are the first in the oblast to have brought the seeds up to first and second class condition. High-yield varieties of wheat, yielding 3-4 quintals per hectare more than the old ones, have been given priority. In Novosibirskaya Oblast it is planned to sow 1 million hectares with high-yield seeds this year. This represents over one-third of the total area to be sown in the oblast.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 13 January reports that in Kustanayskaya Oblast the preparation of seed for spring sowing has been completed almost 2 months ahead of schedule. Some 650,000 tons of regionalized strains of grain crop seeds have been laid in.

In Kirgizia, the radio says, machine operators in Dzhangi-Dzholskiy Rayon are the first to have completed the preparation of equipment for spring fieldwork. More than two-thirds of the republic's tractors are ready to take to the fields.

At 0100 GMT on 14 January the radio reports that winter plowing has been completed in Uzbekistan. The work was carried out with the help of two-stage [dvukhyarusnyy] plows on 2 million hectares allocated for cotton. Fertilizers were used on most of the cotton area. Uzbekistan intends to increase cotton production by 150,000 tons this year.

At 2050 GMT the radio reports that 89 percent of the machinery and tractor pool in Krasnodarskiy Kray is ready for fieldwork. Seeds have been prepared for all the spring crop sowing, which is to cover about 2 million hectares.

CPSU, GOVERNMENT ISSUE DECISION ON SPRING FIELDWORK

LD121945Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on additional measures for the preparation and implementation of spring fieldwork in 1979. Special attention is given to preparing seeds and raising them to a high standard for sowing and to applying a series of agrotechnical measures for tending winter bread grain. The decision requires that the preparations of machinery and tractor fleets for spring fieldwork be completed at all farms no later than 2 weeks before this work begins. Special attention is given to the quality work in overhauling machines. The decision mentions the need to immediately organize the overhauling of equipment for the procurement of fodder and for the harvesting of grain crops and other agricultural crops. Workers from industrial enterprises will be enlisted to carry out overhaul work if needed. It is planned to recruit enough agricultural machinery cadres for farms for two-shift work on machine and tractor units. Competition between rural agricultural machine operators to achieve the highest labor productivity and to make maximum use of the technical potential of machines is being developed on a broad scale.

The decision requires that the (?mobilization) and organization of public catering, cultural-consumer and medical services at farms during spring fieldwork be insured.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have instructed the appropriate ministries and departments to insure supplies of all annual funds, agricultural machines and tractor trailers, as well as spare parts for tractors, motor vehicles and tilling and sowing machines to agriculture in the first half of the year. Special attention has been given to the uniform supply of spare parts on a republic, kray and oblast basis. Permission has been given [passage indistinct].

The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers also defines other measures designed to insure the successful carrying out of spring fieldwork.

TASS PREVIEWS 1979 AGRICULTURAL PLANS

LD130008Y Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 12, TASS--Soviet peasants are thinking of the harvest of this year. Sowing will first begin in the country's south.

At present, fertilizers are taken to the fields, seeds are being prepared, agricultural implements and irrigation networks are being repaired and snow retention organised in the fields.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decision providing for additional measures to prepare and carry out spring field works in 1979. The effort is supported by the overall might of Soviet economy. The decision taken determines the tasks not only for land tillers but also those for metallurgists, machine builders, railway workers, specialists in chemistry, river navigators, builders and doctors and public catering workers on whose efforts the work and life of peasants depend to this or that degree. Their agreed activities must ensure the carrying out of spring field works on a high agrotechnical level.

Last year, Soviet agricultural workers, despite unfavourable weather, had gathered a record harvest--235 million tons. This is double the amount harvested in 1965. About 8.5 million tons of raw cotton has been harvested and there was a good harvest of vegetables, grapes, tea. Production of meat, eggs and wool has increased.

The increase of gross agricultural output planned for 1979 is 5.8 percent. In most products the plan indictators exceed the maximum levels reached in the most favourable years. The material and technical base of the collective and state farms is being strengthened. The state will bear the expenditure on irrigating and drying about 1,800 thousand hectares of land. The output of agricultural machinery and of mineral fertilizers increases.

The basis for the present course of Soviet agrarian policy was laid by the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in March 1965. The policy's chief purpose is to raise agriculture to a level permitting to reliably meet the increasing needs of the country and to transform agriculture into a highly developed sector of the socialist economy. The achievements of Soviet agriculture confirm the correctness of the party's line. Compared to 1965, per capita production of agricultural products in 1977 increased by almost one quarter. Consumption of meat, milk and dairy products, vegetables and fruit has increased substantially, while consumption of potato and bread declined testifying to improved diets of the country's population. In addition, one has to bear in mind that in the last 12 years the USSR'S population increased by 28 million people. Retail food prices remained stable throughout all this time.

PRAVDA EXAMINES SHORTCOMINGS IN STOCKRAISING

LD121731Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Farmstead Reserves"]

[Excerpt] The guarantee of a steady increase in stockraising is the further intensification of this crucial branch of agriculture, the efficient utilization of internal reserves and the persistent introduction of rational organization methods. This is being done by the leading farms with good results. For example, on the Lenin Kolkhoz in Tulskaya Oblast's Novomoskovskiy Rayon, each of four operatives have produced over 600 tons of milk since the beginning of the year. On the Vertunovskiy Sovkhoz in Penzenskaya Oblast, weight gains in bullocks averaging a kilogram or more per day have become the norm. Arming themselves with the experience of the best farms, hundreds of collectives have fulfilled the plan for the third year of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule. Among them are the initiators of the all-union socialist competition among stockmen--the workers of Kievskaya Oblast farmsteads.

However, the rate of production growth and of the introduction of scientific and technical achievements does not yet correspond everywhere to the existing possibilities. The situation on meat farmsteads demands the special attention of party committees and economic organizations. How can we raise their output? It is important, first of all, to improve livestock weights, utilize the reserves of pig and poultry farming to a greater extent and intensify production specialization and concentration on the basis of interfarm cooperation. [paragraph continues]

This is confirmed by the experience of Stavropol Kray and Chernasskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Kustanayskaya and certain other oblasts where the supplies of valuable produce are steadily increasing. It is different on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kirgizia, Nikolayevskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts where meat production is seriously behind.

A thoughtful approach to the very practice of specialization is also needed. After abolishing farmsteads, farms sometimes become a sort of "dependent", bringing in milk and meat from the outside. This cannot be justified in any way. Every kolkhoz and sovkhoz is obliged to increase in all possible ways the sale to the state of basic marketable produce and, regardless of its specialization, to meet internal requirements for livestock products through its own production. The local soviets of people's deputies and the leaders of enterprises should insure that favourable conditions for the expansion of subsidiary farms at industrial enterprises are created. We must not forget important reserves for increasing the production of meat, milk and other produce such as the population's personal farms.

The future of public-sector stockraising lies in switching to progressive technology everywhere. Thousands of new complexes and large farmsteads have been built and a large number of old ones have been modernized in the country in recent years. All of this has enabled labor productivity and output to be raised. At the same time, serious problems are caused by delays in commissioning livestock enterprises, the slow achievement of production capacity and stoppages of machinery. The possibilities of existing farmsteads are not being fully utilized. Because of this, the farms bear great losses and the state fails to receive thousands of tons of meat and milk. The first duty of party and soviet organs is to established daily control over the operation of complexes and farmsteads and to ensure the effective operation of machinery and equipment.

The successful development of stockraising is largely determined by supplies and the rational utilization of fodder. In a number of regions of the country, farms have produced low quality fodder. It is therefore all the more important to organize careful processing and to use various additives skillfully to improve rations. Because of this, leading farms in Karelia, for example, are now obtaining high milk yields and weight gains in livestock. However, there are many facts of a different kind. For example, fodder-processing shops on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Chuvashskaya ASSR are inactive and straw is being fed to the cattle without processing. Party organizations and local soviets are called upon to evaluate these facts with principle-minded exactingness and to deal more severely with those people who display an indolent attitude to these matters and allow sluggishness and mismanagement.

A subject of particular concern in the winter period is the reproduction of livestock. Analysis of the situation here shows the mixed character of the figures from different farms and entire regions. On many kolkhozes in Lvovskaya Oblast at least 100 calves are reared per 100 cows yearly, whereas in Kazakhstan the figure is almost one-third of that. Only 10 suckling pigs are obtained per breeding sow in Georgia, and in Azerbaijan the output of lambs is less than 80 per 100. If these lagging collectives pulled themselves up to the level of the best, meat production could be increased by many thousands of tons. Serious losses result from disease and pestilence. It is the dutyof livestock specialists, the veterinary service, and farmstead collectives to organize good tending of animals and greatly reduce these losses.

TASS ANNOUNCES LAUNCHING OF COSMOS 1071

LD1412102 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 14, TASS--Artificial earth satellite "Cosmos 1071," next in the series, was launched in the Soviet Union on Saturday.

On board the satellite is installed scientific equipment for continuing outer space exploration.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution--89.7 minutes, maximum distance from the Earth's surface (in the apogee)--360 kilometres, minimum distance from the Earth's surface (in the perigee)--190 kilometres, inclination of the orbit--62.8 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment, the satellite carries a radio system for high precision measurement of orbit elements, a radio telemetric system for transmitting back to the Earth information about the operation of instruments and scientific apparatuses.

The equipment installed on board the satellite is functioning normally. The coordination-computer centre is processing the incoming information.

BRIEFS

SOLAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE--The USSR's first solar energy research institute has been organized at the Turkmenian Academy of Sciences in Ashkhabad. About 200 physicists will work on the project. The amount of solar heat falling on a square meter of desert in a year is equal to that obtained by burning 240 kilograms of the best coal. The task is to build independent helio-complexes in the desert. They will very soon appear in remote places in the Karakums, fueling stoves and small desalination plants, heating and cooling houses and generating electricity. This work will be done under Soviet-U.S. and other international programs. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD]

ANTARCTICA RESEARCH VESSELS--The scientific exploration vessels Professor Veryugin, Ekvator and Mys (Iona) and the training and production vessel Kvadrant with students aboard are conducting scientific research work in the Antarctic area. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 11 Jan 79 OW]

ANTARCTIC SHIPPING--The diesel-electric vessel Arkhip Kuindzhi of the Vostokrybkholodflot administration has begun cargo-handling operations in the Antarctica area. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 12 Jan 79 OW]